

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 29.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1878.

WHOLE No. 757

STATE FAIR! STATE FAIR!! SPECIAL ATTENTION!

When in at the fair, we shall be pleased to have you call and look through the several departments of our mammoth institution, the Largest of its kind under any one management in the country. The entire store of one hundred and twenty feet front, by an average depth of ninety feet, and its warerooms, are full of all the Choicest Goods, both of Imported and American makes; and every dollar's worth being purchased for Cash, direct from first hands, gives us the inside track. All of our Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, we Retail at Wholesale Prices. This gives customers a great advantage in buying their goods from us. We sell a single article at the same price that smaller concerns in the city, and merchants in the country, pay for theirs. This gives the customers an advantage of twenty-five cents on the dollar. At the same time we give you

An Immense Stock to Choose From.

Parties attending the fair, living long distances in the country, and not coming to the city again for the season should by all means come prepared to buy what they may want for themselves or boys for the winter wear, as every dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned. With us you get no old styles of goods, as we close out every dollar's worth of old goods at the end of every season. So, govern yourself accordingly. All of our goods are marked in plain figures, and are sold to every one at the same price. We have engaged additional reliable help to assist us during the fair, so as to give every attention to purchasers. To any parties purchasing Goods from us during the Fair, who are not satisfied on returning home, their money will be refunded on the return of the goods. So that Customers will run no risk in buying from us.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of
Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by
CHARLES MOORE.

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postage.

AN AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

When Stanley Matthews, with a great deal of flourish, cried out in the Senate, "What do we care for abroad?" his words were caught up with much more eagerness than any he had uttered before or any that he will be likely to utter. The Greenbacker, puffed up with the idea that this is the greatest country that ever has been or ever will be, affects to despise the effete monarchies of the old world, while he bestows a pitying smile on such nations as incline towards a republican form of government. Behold, he says, it were unworthy such a powerful nation as we are not to have a system of currency all our own. No longer will we bow at the feet of the Rothschilds and beg for gold. No more shall a rise in the Bank of England rate of discount sound the alarm through the land. We will tear down our paper-mills and build greater. We will buy printing presses of the largest capacity, and the world shall see, as it has never before seen, what the "freedom of the press," guaranteed us by our glorious Constitution, really means. If any one asks him how he is to prevent foreign interference he points with pride to our excess of exports and in high sounding phrase talks about the grain market of the world.

Now let us suppose that this excess of exports is kept up for a few years. The large balance in our favor will have to be settled in money. This large amount of money will raise prices in this country, but the drain will lower prices abroad. The rise in prices here will make this country a good place for foreigners to send their goods, while for same reason foreigners will stop buying of us. It can no longer be maintained that a paper currency will keep us from running in debt, this theory having been exploded by the enormous debts we now owe, which debts were contracted while we were using paper exclusively. Hence the balance of trade will be turned, and we will be the ones to send money abroad. When we have run in debt until we can get no more credit, a time of liquidation will come, and before we can pay our debts prices will have to fall so as to induce foreigners to buy our goods. In short, we will again come around to where we were in 1857, in 1860, and where we are to-day. Now it is hardly necessary to remind our Greenback friends that all foreign trade is conducted on a gold basis, gold being the money of commerce. The question now is, what is the difference between the action of paper and that of gold during a panic; and the best answer is found in our own experience.

In 1860 there was a much more severe panic than in 1873, yet the banks got through without suspending specie payments. In 1860 the New York banks placed all the reserve they held in a common fund, and then made loans on good security with the utmost freedom. In a week after the panic, the banks had increased their loans by \$7,000,000. In 1873 the banks used the same precautions and made loans with equal freedom. But in 1873 they suspended. There was this one difference in the two cases. In 1860 the banks, then on a gold basis, were sure that they had the whole world to draw specie from.

Nor were the banks mistaken; before August 1861, the banks held more gold than ever before, so great was the foreign demand for our cotton and other products. This gold came into circulation immediately and it was from this fund that the banks loaned the government \$150,000,000 in gold, and on this account were obliged to suspend specie payments, December 30, 1861. In 1873, however, the amount of paper money was seen to be so small in comparison with the amount the people needed to pay their debts, that the savings banks and private individuals began to hoard. In September 1873, the month of the panic, London bills of exchange were quoted at \$4.72 or thirteen and one-half points below where gold will begin to flow into this country. Gold came in rapidly until the next May, but instead of going into circulation and thereby soothing the public agitation, the high premium at the time locked the gold up in the Treasury and in the bankers' vaults. There it staid until in 1875 an excess of imports drew it out to settle our foreign balance. Thus the very fact that this country had a paper currency in 1873 prevented a prompt recovery from the panic of that year. But the balance of trade again turned and now is heavily in our favor. Money is pouring into this country faster than the government mills could turn it out; and all we need at present is continued economy and continued industry.

When our own recent experience abundantly proves that a paper currency not only does not isolate the nation which uses such a currency, but even aggravates the

commercial disorders of that nation, how foolish it is to talk of AN AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

For seven months of this year the gold exports have amounted to but \$301,000, against \$25,045,000 for a like period in 1877; and the excess of imports for the seven months is \$166,545,000. The fall trade in New York has been satisfactory this year for the first time since 1873. When cotton begins to move we may look for importations of gold, which importations, together with the gold produced in this country,—\$101,328,601 in 1876,—will soon make a vast increase in the amount of our currency.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the assurances to the contrary, some people insist that convertibility means not only the redemption, but also the retirement of the greenbacks. But the law positively forbids further contraction. So far from being diminished, the currency will rather be increased when it is a fact that a greenback is worth a gold dollar. We shall then be able fully to utilize, as is now impossible, the immense shipments of gold which are to pay for the exports of our breadstuffs. While the premium on gold continues, the money we get from other countries does not go into circulation. The moment a greenback dollar is worth a gold one, that moment we can draw on the world to increase our circulation.

It does not require a very great stretch of memory to reach back to the events of last summer. The riots in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, and in California; the violent demonstrations in New York, and other cities; the strikes that spread throughout the land, causing immense destruction of property and much danger of life,—all these things were burnt into the public mind too deeply to be quickly obliterated. And when the people of Michigan recall the disturbances in other States, they will remember that the wise management of our own Executive effectually checked all uprisings in this State, and that his promptness and decision saved much property, and, in all probability, many lives. Governor Crosswell was placed in a critical position, and he showed himself master of the situation. It is a master of the situation whom the people of Michigan want for Governor.

ONE of the most powerful energies that aroused men from the death-like sleep of the Middle Ages was the invention of bank checks, which allowed a man to transfer money regardless of the robber barons. The advantage of the first banks over no banks was no greater than is the advantage of the national banks over the State banks to which the Greenbackers would have us return. General Garfield well shows the danger of a return to State banks:

From 1851 to 1863 there were eighty-nine failures of Illinois banks. Within the last period the holders of Illinois currency lost \$3,000,000 by the failure and depreciation of the notes, besides the still greater loss to depositors and customers. Of thirty-six broken banks of Wisconsin during the same period only six redeemed their notes at so high a rate as 80 cents on the dollar. Even in 1860 the report of eighteen States showed that out of 1,231 banks, 145 were broken, 234 were closed, and 121 were nearly worthless.

ALL SORTS.

Judge Cooley has spent the entire summer in the State Library at Lansing preparing a new work on torts.

The export trade of Boston is now over one million dollars a week. The railroads are extending their facilities and new lines of steamers are required to meet the increasing business.

If the present excess of exports should continue for five years, the present prices would be nearly doubled in gold, so great an amount of that metal would be brought to this country.

Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, declines to deliver up Kimpton, who is charged with being a party in the South Carolina frauds, and thereby incurs the Nation's wrath—or virtuous indignation.

The Boston Transcript thinks the South, "benefited by Northern kindness, should learn a lesson elevating it above countenancing doctrines which defraud large portions of the people who have willingly helped them in their time of need."

While the expiration of the Bankrupt Law had no effect in Detroit, in New York and Boston the few last weeks were marked by a grand rash into insolvency. Now that the thunder has cleared the air we may hope for clear or clearing weather.

The Silver Commission, about which there has been so much talk bids fair to end like the Hartford Convention,—in a great pamphlet. At last, nothing was done by the commission; although it was decided that it would be a very nice thing if gold and silver could be made to circulate side by side, but they did not see how such a thing would be possible. In short, the mice assembled desired to see the bell around the cat's neck, and were even anxious that the American mouse, as the most interested party, should attempt the feat.

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W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law. Counselor at Law, and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney at Law. Special and General Insurance Agent, and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, etc. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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J. WILLARD RABBITT. D. C. GRIFFIN. **RABBITT & GRIFFIN, Attorneys** and Counselors at Law and General Insurance Agents. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on mortgages and other securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

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J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

PHYSICIANS.

C. P. FELSENAU, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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W. M. PATTERSON, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician and Acupuncturist. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

Dr. Hall's Health Institute, Backlin's Block, opp. P. O.

Baths—Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.

Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrhs, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

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25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS.

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Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

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Near the Depot, on Cross St.

The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a

SPECIMEN HOUSE.

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748

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R. M. WANZER & CO.,

92 BROADWAY, BUFFALO.

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Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBLIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

H. BATCHELDER,
G. W. LOUGHRIDGE,
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the older varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as a more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, ailments are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it will.

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Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be buldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

729

GENERAL AGENT.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Sept. 1st the State had in its Treasury \$581,831.

The surviving members of the Twenty-third Regiment, Michigan Infantry, will hold their annual reunion in Saginaw, October 10.

Chippewa County's new Court House, at the Sault, has been dedicated. It is a handsome and substantial structure, and from its elevated position can be seen for several miles up and down the St. Mary's River. It is built of dressed limestone from Drummond's Island, with a quiet, brown, mica-fine, has a slate roof, a clock in the dome, a furnace in the basement, and would be a credit to any of the wealthier counties of the State.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad was sold under a decree of foreclosure, Wednesday, to the Great Western railway Company of Canada, for \$1,850,000.

An officer of the United States Secret Service arrested at Gilead, Branch Co., Tuesday night, three young men for counterfeiting coin. Their names are Francis Brown, William Brown, and Frank Knorr. They had been making twenty-five cent pieces from moulds made and furnished by Knorr. A small quantity of the stuff was found with them, together with the tools. They are young at the business and the counterfeit is very poor indeed. Knorr, acknowledges the whole scheme.

The product of salt in this State for the month of August was 305,212 barrels. Total product to date for the year, 1,214,165 barrels, against 873,644 barrels during the corresponding period last year.

CHICAGO, September 5.—In the firemen's volunteer hose companies' races of 300 yards, yesterday, the following prizes have been awarded according to the average time made in two races: Barnes of Burlington, Vt., first national prize, average time 62 seconds; Alerts, Big Rapids, Mich., second national prize, average time 65 seconds; Dixon, of Dixon, Ill., third national and first State prize, time 67 seconds; Rescue of Decatur, second State prize; Shoofly, of Jackson, Mich., third State prize and Winnebago of Rockford the prize of 1,000 cigars for the poorest time. Besides the belt and the two wheels, the average, the first national prize includes \$500 cash, the second national prize is \$300, the third \$150. The first State prize is \$200 and the championship belt, the second \$100 and the third \$75.

The firemen's tournament continued to-day. The first contest was between hook and ladder companies, distance 300 yards: Rough and Ready, of Monmouth, made the distance in 49 seconds; Monitor, of Dixon, in 53; and Rescue, of Norwalk, O., in 47. The hook and ladder company, of Elkhart, Ind., made the distance in 51; the hose company of Charleston in 56; Kerkwood, of Kerkwood, in 53; Rescue, of Kenosha, Wis., in 58; Young America, of Decatur, in 54; Abingdon, of Abingdon, in 53. This ended the truck races, and the walk was declared the winner. The next event was a half-mile foot-race, 52 entries, 28 starters. E. Lincoln, of Denver, Col., made the best time, 2:06; J. Bacon, of Denver, second, in 2:06; J. Monroe, of Denver, 3d, in 2:07. In the second trial of hook and ladder companies Rescue, of Norwalk, made 49; Rough and Ready, of Monmouth, 49; and others time slightly faster than in the first attempt.

At the Monroe regatta, the Centennials of Detroit won the four-oared race in 14:10. The Floral City, of Monroe, captured the six-oared shell race.

The boy Chris, Breitenbach, who is suspected of killing his grandfather, in Greenfield, near Detroit, Saturday night, was arrested at Lansing, Thursday afternoon, by Superintendent Howe, of the Reform School, who discovered him creeping about the grounds of that institution, and caused him to be taken into custody.

Cornelius A. Gower, the Republican nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Superintendent Tarbell.

The Democratic convention for the ninth congressional district nominated John Power, of Calumet.

Gould's saw-mill, at Weldon Creek, near Ludington, burned last week. Loss, about \$8,000; light insurance.

Latest Michigan patents: Photograph Printing Frame—Wm. C. Laird, Mendon.

Electro-Magnetic Fire Engine and Alarm—L. G. Woolsey, Mendon.

Checking Device for Horses—J. Davis, Muskegon.

Bag Holders—J. L. Frederick, West Branch.

Grain Thrasher and Separator—A. J. Hoag, Battle Creek.

Jointer Clamps—M. D. Slocom, Union City.

Steam Valves—C. J. Van Depoole, Detroit.

Axle Lubricator—W. J. Drew, Grand Rapids.

Gage Tools—E. R. Dunlap, South Lyons.

Trace Carriers—R. R. Goodrich and J. A. Parker, Dailey.

Stump Puller—A. M. Michael, Lapeer.

Churns—E. I. Williams, Lansing.

Reissue Track Cleaner—A. Day, Detroit.

Charles Cohen, a young man 21 years of age, met with a horrible and fatal accident on the 3rd, while engaged in threshing on the farm of Anthony Krantz, five miles from Marine City. The machine had slackened down its speed for the purpose of repairs, when young Cohen jumped upon the feed board to ascertain what was the matter. He missed his footing and slipped into the cylinder. His left leg was ground to mince nearly up to the knee and also half of his right foot. Doctors Senghas and Beard were called and amputated both limbs. Cohen, however, grew very faint and suffered a great deal, as it was about an hour and a half after the accident before the physicians reached him. He died the next morning at 6 o'clock.

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district nominated H. J. Hoyt of Muskegon.

The oldest person in Lenawee county, Mrs. Phebe Smith, of Medina, aged 104, died last week. She was born two years before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Miss Ollie Strong of Delhi was killed near Lansing on Friday, by the team running away. Her neck was broken.

The Republican Judicial Convention for the Fourteenth Circuit has nominated the Present Judge, Hon. M. Brown.

Dr. Kost has just sold Adrian College his private library for \$5,000. It cost him \$21,000 and is a very complete collection in all branches of natural science and history. He will take charge of it for five years, and will give lectures in that department.

The "Grand Trunk extension" from Romeo to Pontiac is being built. It is now said that the Grand Trunk have the money to build or buy a line to Chicago, and are ready to receive and consider

propositions from all sources, and will be likely to choose the most advantageous.

There are already more entries for the State Fair than in any previous year. The buildings are completed and additional buildings are being put up. Individual exhibitors are also putting up buildings.

The pioneers of Kalamazoo county held their eighth annual picnic at Augusta on the 4th inst., and it was the greatest and most successful meeting ever held in Western Michigan. There were 5,000 people present.

Mrs. Frank Eagle, daughter of Hon. E. J. Harrington of Holland, died in a dentist's chair, Monday, under the influence of chloroform.

The "big swamp" in Eastern Lenawee and Western Monroe is about to be drained on a large scale. Forty-two miles of drain are to be dug which will reclaim many thousands of acres.

The Michigan conference of the M. E. Church, in session at Three Rivers, reports \$20,000 raised for domestic missions during the year, and \$700 for Indian missions. As-sessed for salaries of ministers \$164,683; received, \$145,286. Received on probation 4,535; total membership in full connection, 23,959. Churches, 259. Benevolent contributions: For missions, \$8,685; for women's foreign missions, \$1,819; for church extension, \$798; for freedmen's aid, \$713; for education, \$149; for tract society, \$117; for Sunday school cause, \$153; for Bible Society, \$114.

George Stafford, alias George Douglas, a spurious traveling man, claiming to represent the well known houses of Robert Colgate and Colgate & Co., of New York, was arrested at Adrian, Monday night, on complaint of J. E. Bennett & Co. His game was to take orders very low and the dealers indorse a draft for him on the firm. His arrest was made on a telegraphed request from New York.

Miss Church, aged 18, was killed at Eaton Rapids, Monday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her cousin.

The Montague post-office was broken into and robbed of \$100 Monday night.

Five young men have been arrested at Constantine for disturbing a red ribbon meeting by loud laughing, talking, and throwing the door with tobacco juice, and throwing large quids of tobacco about the room while the meeting was in progress.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Memphis says: Our city at present is one vast charnel-house. Undertakers report 96 interments for the 24 hours including at 6 p. m. Of these 93 deaths were caused by yellow fever; 76 were white and 20 colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-night discovered the fact that at nightfall there were about 60 more reported dead but still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming a serious one. The Citizens Relief Committee has employed a burial corps of 30 negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has even been suggested to burn the dead if they cannot be buried more promptly, as corpses are known to have laid unburied for 48 hours, burdening the air with foul odors and becoming so revolting that people have fled the neighborhood, and it is with difficulty that the men can be hired to haul them to the potter's field. An "appeal to the civilized world" for aid is issued.

Holly Springs, Miss., Wednesday:—Over 69 cases of fever here, 6 deaths. Stores all closed. People all gone who can get away. Great need of nurses and physicians. Physicians broken down, two sick with the fever. Many cases will die to-day. Gloom and despair and death rule the hour. The situation is simply appalling. The outside world is appealed to for help.

At New Orleans:—The weather here is unfavorable, with heavy rain; 212 new cases and 72 deaths.

Orville Grant, the ex-President's brother has been sent to the insane asylum at Morristown. His mind runs on immense speculations, starting new business on a gigantic scale, etc. He was sent at the request of his friends and Dr. Morton.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the twentieth call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, consuls of 1865, principal and interest to be paid the 4th of December.

Wm. Taylor, the colored man who is supposed to have murdered a white girl, Alice McDowell, at Sandusky, O., was taken from the sheriff and hung by a mob to a lamp-post.

The President has appointed Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, Minister resident and Consul General at Bolivia.

The President is everywhere heartily welcomed on his visit to the West.

There is no abatement of the yellow fever in the larger cities, and it is spreading to the smaller places. Cases are appearing at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—among those who have fled from the South to escape the disease and brought the seeds of it with them.

Much good feeling was manifested at the reunion of the soldiers of the North and South, lately held at Marietta, Ohio, and a number of prominent officers and speakers were present from different sections of the country, and there were many utterances of good will and kindly affection among those who fought against each other in the late war.

At the Minneapolis races, Hopeful made a mile in 2:14.

There is no election in the third district of Vermont—59 towns give Grant, Republican, 5,875; Waterman, Democrat, 2,213; Barlow, bolter and greenback, 3,396.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued instructions to the land offices, carrying out his decision with reference to forfeited railroad lands. Such land is now open to settlement at \$1.25 per acre.

On Friday there were over 400 new cases of yellow fever at Memphis.

The international congress of weights, measures and coinage has adopted a motion in favor of the universal standard of one-tenth alloy for gold coins. The votes were equal, but balanced as to whether the same standard is applicable to silver. The proposal for the freedom of mints to coin gold or silver according to demands was rejected. It was decided that the right to melt or export coin should be unlimited; that no fixed rates be established; that no fixed rates be established between gold and silver, and that silver should not be legal tender for a debt of over \$10. The congress unanimously resolved that the best mode of arriving at an international monetary unit would be to give legal currency to the ten-franc piece.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the condition of our foreign trade for July—the first month of the financial year—as compared with the same month last year. The exports were \$9,985,977. Balance of trade in our favor, \$9,985,511. This is \$17,155,461 better than the corresponding month last year.

At Grenada, the yellow fever is abating for lack of victims.

300 new cases of fever at New Orleans, Friday. Collector Smith sent the following telegram to Secretary McCreary:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1878. To the Sec'y of War, Washington. St. Vincent's Asylum has 200 babies of all nationalities; 40 are sick with yellow fever and greatly in need of blankets. Urgent request is made that you furnish 200 blankets for use at once. (Signed.) GEO. L. SMITH, Collector.

In the Chicago fireman's tournament on Friday, hand engine test, the new Peoria No. 4 won, throwing a stream 219 feet 3 inches. The other prizes are in the following order: Protection No. 1, of Quincy, Ill.; Tempest, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Winnebago, of Galesburg. The latter met with an accident. The first national and State prizes went to Peoria. They are \$350, a silver trumpet and \$200. The second national prize to Quincy, Mich., \$150. The second State and third national to Water Witch, of Quincy, and the third State to the Winnebago. In trials by Pomper corps of life-saving St. Louis made the best record, Chicago next and Dubuque poorest. In the trial for steam engines, Chicago No. 10 won, throwing 228 feet three inches; Aurora No. 1, 2d, 207 feet three inches; Joliet No. 1, 3d, 193 feet six inches; Racine, 192 feet; Bloomington, 182 feet eight inches. The prize was national, first, \$550; second, \$150; third, \$100. State prizes, first, \$150; second, \$100; third, \$75. In the hitching tests Chicago No. 28 won the four man hitch in 23 seconds, and John Maugh, of Peoria Chemical Engine No. 1, the one man hitch. The committee on awards gave the prizes in accordance with the above results.

Yellow Fever, Saturday: At New Orleans 232 new cases; 75 deaths. At Memphis 103 deaths. "Grenada is no longer a city, it is a morque." Two thousand five hundred are sick in Vicksburg.

The Secretary of War issued orders to forward 200 blankets for the 200 children in St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, at New Orleans, 40 of whom are sick with yellow fever.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs that on and after the 16th inst. the Treasury in Washington and the several sub-treasuries exchange standard silver dollars for United States notes.

Two Molly Maguires, Manly and Noonan, were arrested at Maizeville Saturday evening, charged with the murder of Patrick Stanton, at Danesville, near Mahoney Plain, 10 years ago.

There is no law authorizing Government aid to the yellow fever sufferers, but several prominent southern representatives have pledged themselves to pass laws by which the action of the government will be affirmed.

The Fever has broken out at several new points in Mississippi, Bolton Lake and Lawrence Station, on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, and Galman Station, on the New Orleans road; Dry Grove, in Hinds county. No abatement at Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Port Gibson or Greenville. At Grenada only three or four remain to be attacked.

All collieries in the Pottsville region resumed work Monday morning, including a number who were compelled to suspend operations in August, owing to the scarcity of water for the mine engine.

At 3 o'clock Monday morning five masked men entered the Great Western Railroad Station, N. Y., tied and gagged the watchman, blew up the safe, which contained about \$100, and cleared out.

Pickney Bell a white man in jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was taken out and lynched Tuesday for killing a constable of Rutherford county who attempted to arrest him.

Returns from the Maine election show that the Greenbackers, who threw about 5,000 votes last year, this year have polled nearly 40,000, and defeated an election of Governor. Neither of the candidates have a majority of the votes cast. In the first Congressional district Reed [Rep.] is elected; in the second Frye [Rep.]; in the third Lindsay [Rep.]; in the fourth Geo. W. Ladd [Dem. and Greenback]; and in the fifth Murch [Greenback] is probably elected over Hale [Rep.]; and in the sixth, the Greenbackers and Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives and can compel the Senate to choose for Governor either a Democrat or a Greenbacker.

The law of Maine provides that in case no candidate for Governor receives a majority of all the votes cast, the election shall be made as follows: Of the four candidates receiving the highest vote, the State House of Representatives shall choose two, and from those two the State Senate shall choose the Governor. The State Senate is strongly Republican. The Greenback Democratic plan is to send up the names of Garcelon, (Dem.) and Smith (National) thus compelling the Republican Senate to choose between them.

On Tuesday Memphis had 115 deaths in 24 hours. At Vicksburg 46 deaths Monday; 4 Tuesday. At New Orleans, Tuesday, 230 new cases, 80 deaths. Nearly 3,000 are now prostrate at Vicksburg. The quarantine is so strict in some of the States that traffic is almost entirely suspended; the Legislatures can not convene, and business is neglected.

A dispatch from Hot Creek, Wyoming, says:—Both coaches were stopped about 12 o'clock Monday night between Lightning Creek and Cheyenne River by three armed men. The coach containing the passengers and had one messenger along with it. They first halted the down coach, robbed all the passengers and were engaged in the mail sacks when the north bound coach arrived, which they also stopped, and after robbing the two passengers, proceeded to cut and rob the mails. They broke open the treasure boxes and took the contents, but it is thought they got less than \$100 in money from the passengers, from whom they took jewelry and watches, also one watch from the driver and one from the messenger, Smith, who remained in the coach after the passengers got out, intending to make a stand at the robbers. One of the thieves placed a passenger in front of him and marching up to the coach, compelled Smith to give up or kill the passenger. One of the thieves, who was not masked, was recognized as James E. Johnson, commonly known as Lengthy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Progressist candidates for the German Reichstag, Loew and Hoffman, have been successful in the second ballot.

Mattillon, chief clerk of the Ministry of Marine under the Commune, at Paris, has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for life.

Three hundred soldiers and firemen were killed by a waterspout at Miskolcz, Hungary. They were buried in one grave. Two hundred persons are still missing.

Mehemet Ali Pasha, who was sent to pacify Albania, was robbed at Yacona, 67 miles northeast of Scutari. He fled the place and took refuge in a shed, but was pursued by the Albanians who called upon him to organize an attack against the Austrians. He refused and was, with twenty members of his suit, massacred.

New Store.

New Goods.

New Prices.

—FOR—

Boots and Shoes,
GO TO

MARTIN & BICKFORDS,
13 Huron St.,

Who has just received a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles, in Spring and Summer Goods for

CENTS',
LADIES',
MISSSES',
and CHILDRENS' wear.

Would be pleased to have you call and examine.

Goods & Prices

Before you make your spring purchase. We can save you money by so doing. We have in stock a splendid line of

HATS AND CAPS

In all the latest styles. Also Trunks and Valises and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Don't forget the place, 13 Huron St., near Post Office.

MARTIN & BICKFORD.

THE
PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

STATIONERY,

WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

Attention! Halt!
WHERE?

In front of
H. HASKIN'S

Store at the Depot, Cross St.

and you will find

Splendid Bread

Only 4 cents a loaf.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS.

Would call especial attention to my

TEAS,

3 lbs for \$1.00.

FLOUR AND FEED,

No better in the market.

BREAD.

H. HASKIN.

GO TO

A. A. BEDELL'S

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying SHODDY Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS MONEY.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

J. H. Sampson

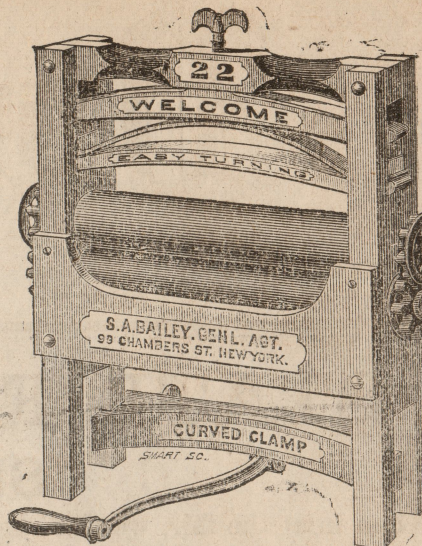
Has the

WELCOME WRINGER!

It is the best because it has Rolls of Larger Diameter, made of the most Durable and Elastic RUBBER,

which allow bunches, buttons, etc., to pass through without injury to Machine or Clothing. A combination Spring of

STEEL, RUBBER, AND WOOD That secures a perfectly even pressure at all times, and is guaranteed not to break. Try it with any other and keep the best.



THE FAVORITE STOVE

Is the HEAVIEST Wood Stove made in the United States. For sale at

J. H. SAMPSON'S.

SHELF HARDWARE, STOVES, FARMING TOOLS, BAR IRON, TIN and COPPER WARE AT SAMPSON'S,

Huron St., No. 17 Jenness Block, YPSILANTI, MICH.

A Slice of Turkey for Dinner!

Is what the Russian Bear wants; A Turkey kept till he can have the whole of it is the only way to suit the English Lion. The miserable old bird has set herself blind on a nest of Mussel Shells, and is not worth a growl, and

FRANK SMITH

Will advertise her no more but assures his friends and customers that he is trying harder than ever before to give them the best of goods at the lowest prices. Pure Paris Green, Pure Drugs, Pure Lead and Oil, Pure Ice Cold Soda Water. The finest stock of

WALL PAPER

In the county. Picture Frames of every kind and size. A lot of China Goods and Bohemian Vases to be sold without regard to cost are a few of the articles that special attention is called to, and that every one should look at before purchasing. Call and see the

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

LUMBER, LATH,

SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.

An Agent Wanted in this Locality to Supply the Rapid Demand.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

The former high priced Machines REDUCED to

TWENTY DOLLARS

Thoroughly Warranted and sent to you for

Examination Before You Pay For it.

And no obligation to keep one, if not better than any machine you ever had.

EVERY FAMILY CAN OWN A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE.

The Old Favorite and Reliable STANDARD

SEWING MACHINE \$20.

ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR!!

We Can Not Make a Better Machine at Any Price.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A Strictly First-Class Shuttle Double Thread Lock Stitch Machine, more complete in equipments than any other, and combining all the late improvements, with the old and tried qualities for which the

STANDARD IS SO POPULAR.

A Faithful Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word—that runs smooth and does every description of plain and fancy sewing with ease and certainty—so strong and well made, and so thoroughly tested while in use for years in Thousands of Families, that each Machine that leaves our Factory is warranted for five years, and kept in Order free of charge. Money refunded at once if not perfectly satisfactory. Reduced in price far below all other machines. No extras to pay for. Each Machine is accompanied by a more complete outfit of numerous and useful attachments for all kinds of work (free of any extra charge) than is given with any other Machine at any price. The Standard Machine has more good qualities than those of double time. Light and easy running, a child can use it. Strong and Durable never out of order. Rapid and certain in Execution. No useless Cogs or Claws to wear out or make a noise. Will last for years. Is ready in a moment, and understands in an hour. Makes the double thread Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the goods, from cambric

"Don't Give It Away."

From the simplest flowers by the wayside,
Fair Wisdom may call a bouquet;
A street phrase may point a moral;
There's sense in—"Don't Give It Away."

If you hear of a choice bit of scandal,
Be it "spicy" or true as it may,
Don't eagerly hurry to spread it,
Do better—"Don't Give It Away."

When a gossip persistently bores you,
Your fellows or friends to betray,
Be polite as you can, but remember
Be firm, and—"Don't Give It Away."

When a confidence rests in your keeping—
When a friend to your ear doth convey
Some secret he trusts to your honor,
Take care you—"Don't Give It Away."
—(Stamford Advocate.)

MISS ASHBELL.

Consternation was depicted on the faces of the family group assembled to hear it, when I finished reading the letter I had just received from aunt. The group consisted of myself—Mary, eldest daughter of the house and hearth—brown, dark-eyed, tall, and eighteen; Helen, not quite as brown, hazel-eyed, almost as tall, and sixteen; Will, browner, darker-eyed, a head shorter, and ten; and Carrol, towering above us all, blue-eyed, fair-haired, golden-mustached, and twenty-one.

Aunt was, in fact, our great-aunt, sister of our father's mother, but the only aunt, great or little, that we had ever known. We had met her but two or three times during our lives, as she lived in far-away Illinois, and was too much occupied with grains and herds to think of frequent visiting, and we, well, we were too poorly provided with gold and silver to be able to take long and expensive journeys. So what little visiting there had been had been on aunt's side, with one exception, and then I was the visitor. It was when I was about fifteen this short but memorable visit took place. Yielding to aunt's repeated solicitations—I was her namesake—I started from home with the intention of spending the summer months on the Illinois farm. I arrived there safely, was welcomed heartily, and entertained right royally; but before a week had passed away I had grown so tired of the seeming boundlessness of every thing, and longed so for the little cottage and Lilliputian garden where grew my three rose-bushes—one red, that white, and one a creamy yellow—that aunt, seeing the longing in my eyes, said, "Child, you must go back," and back I came long before I was expected, but my dear father and mother assured me not a moment too soon.

We children had always heard twice a year from aunt—once collectively at Christmas, and once respectively on our birthdays—and each time the kindly note which exhorted us to "be good, industrious, and self-reliant," inclosed a check larger or smaller, according to aunt's gains of the preceding year. These notes we had been taught to answer with many wishes for the old lady's welfare, and thanks for her kindnesses, and hopes for a speedy meeting; in short, in a manner befitting the only nieces and nephews of the Carmody family when replying to the friendly epistles of their only aunt, to say nothing of that aunt being the wealthiest and most influential member of that family.

A few days before our father died he called us together, and said, "My children, it isn't at all likely to occur, but if ever aunt should ask a favor of you, grant it, as no matter what inconvenience, she has been my best and dearest friend."

Poor father! I suspect aunt had often helped him out of pecuniary difficulties. He was an impractical, dreamy sort of man, fond of birds and poetry and flowers, and didn't succeed very well in life. But, in spite of his dreaminess and his want of worldly tact, and his being so totally unlike her in most ways, he was a great favorite of aunt's, and when we telegraphed his serious illness to her she left her vast possessions without a captain at a moment's notice, and hastened to his side, making her appearance in a bonnet that immediately suggested the prairies, it was so unlimited as to size and so bare of ornament, and which grotesquely obtruded itself into the remembrance of that sad time forever after.

Since father's death things hadn't been very bright with us. In fact, they hadn't been bright at all.

We found there was a good deal of money owing, and what remained of the two hundred dollars aunt gave us on the day of the funeral—she bade us "good-bye" the instant the ceremonies were over—after our very cheap mourning was paid for, went to the butcher, grocer and shoemaker.

We were all willing to do, and all did, whatever we could toward supporting the household; but, dear! dear! talk about weeds! I never saw any thing grow like bills.

Carrol, who had an artistic turn of mind, struggled with it, and I, who had a dress-making turn of mind, struggled with that, and Helen struggled with her books, hoping to become a teacher in time, and little Will struggled with somebody else's books, for he went into a publishing house as errand-boy—poor fellow!

Besides the struggles, we had mother on our minds. A few weeks after we lost our father we lost our baby sister. A beautiful child she was, as bright as a diamond and as fair as a pearl, and the pride and darling of us all. Already sinking beneath the blow of her husband's death, when her little daughter died too my mother's heart was nearly broken. From being a sunshiny, energetic, busy woman, she became listless and apathetic, sitting in her room day after day gazing upon the pictures of the loved ones, or rocking back and forth, her hands clasped before her, looking with dry eyes upon vacancy.

"O that she could be made to weep! that she could be roused from this dreadful speechless gloom into which she has fallen!" was our continual prayer, for the terrible thought came to us often that we should lose our mother in a much worse way than we had our father and sister—that her brain would at last give way beneath its weight of heavy, despairing thoughts.

Well, the exchequer was low enough; and mother had had one of her very bad spells; and a lady customer had just been in and abused me—yes, abused; I can use no other word; women do fly in such temper at their dress-makers—about the fit of her dress, declaring it to be "utterly ruined," when it only wanted taking up a little no one shoulder and letting down an inch or so in front; and Will's right arm was almost disabled from a heavy load of books he had carried a long distance the day before (how men can have the heart to give a man's burden to a child I can't see)—when aunt's letter fell like a bomb-shell into our very nearly disheartened little camp.

"DEAR FOLKS,—A friend of mine—an Englishman" (aunt's language was correct enough, but at times her spelling was somewhat peculiar)—"who came here purposing to start in business, took the fever, lingered a few months, and died, leaving, Heaven knows why, his only child, a daughter, who will eventually be a not-to-be-sniffed-at a dress, to my care. Having been delicately reared in the midst of devotion and tenderness, this place, only suited to bold, strong natures, is a little too ruff for her. So she desires—at least I desire for her—a home in the North, and I wish that home to be with you."

"My niece Mary, who inherits the disposition of her father to a great degree—and he would have gone out of his way any day to give even a dumb brute pleasure—will, I am sure, be kind to her. Carrol will love her for her beauty, if for nothing else, and the rest of you will love her because she is most lovable. Her maid will accompany her."

"At present her affairs are in a tangle, but I hope to unravel them in the course of a few months, and then you will be recompensed for whatever extra expense she may cause you. I would inclose a check at present writing, but all my funds are invested in a speculation from which I expect to reap much profit. Do the best you can until you hear from me again, when I will farther unfold my plans in regard to Miss Ashbell, who, by-the-bye, starts to-morrow."

"AUNT."

No wonder consternation and dismay were depicted on every countenance when I ceased reading this letter. No wonder we looked gaspingly at each other. What in the world were we to do with this fine young lady in our humble home?

What could aunt be thinking about? True, she didn't know exactly how poor we were, for we'd been too proud to acknowledge our extreme poverty in our few and far between letters. On the contrary, I am afraid we had led her to believe that we were in quite a flourishing condition. But for all that, she ought to have known that we were not flourishing enough to support a delicate and beautiful girl, used to luxury, tenderness, and devotion, for even a few months. Was ever anything so malapropos and vexatious? Of course Miss Ashbell would look with scorn on our seven-roomed dwelling, with a back-yard twenty-five by twenty-five, and a court-yard ten by ten. And suppose—as aunt, with a shortsightedness very unusual to her, complacently remarked—"Carrol should fall in love with her? The proud English girl would no doubt regard him as a fortune-hunter, and invidiously compare his frank, impulsive, rather brusque manners with the repose and 'awful' dignity of the languid swells of her own land."

And somebody else might be attracted toward her—men are so susceptible to woman's beauty—somebody who now thought my brown face the sweetest in the world. The very thought made my heart stop beating.

And the maid? Even if we could make arrangements to accommodate her—and it seemed utterly impossible for us to do so—Betty, our faithful servant for the last fifteen years, would look upon her in the light of an interloper, and treat her as such. Betty had been used to being "monarch of all she surveyed." Even in house cleaning times—those times that try men's souls and women's soles—she scorned the idea of an assistant.

"No, ma'am, I'll have no strangers pokin' round me. When I'm not able to do the work of this house alone, I'll go."

And mother—dear, shrinking, grief-stricken mother—how would she bear the advent of this dainty Miss Ashbell? But we could do nothing to avert the impending misfortune. Even if we had thought of disobeying our father's last command, and refusing aunt the favor she had not asked, but, in her usual decisive way, taken for granted, the young lady was on her way, and would be here in a day or two.

The news must be immediately broken to mother and Betty. I, being the housekeeper, undertook to face the latter. I will confess I did it with fear and trembling. She heard me grudgingly, never ceasing to pare the potatoes she held in her lap, and when I had ended looked up with a sharp nod of her head, and said, slowly and emphatically, "Betty'll have to go now, sure. She can't stand no fine young ladies and sassy young ladies-maids about for nothin'."

Helen went to mother, put her arms about her neck, and with a kiss and a smile told her of the expected visitor, adding, with an assumption of gaiety: "She shan't come near you at all, mamma dear, if you don't want her; but you know aunt has been so kind to us, and father loved her so dearly, it would be impossible to refuse the first favor she ever asked of us."

Mother said never a word but began brushing the hair back from her temples with both hands in a nervous way she had when any thing grieved or annoyed her.

And then we began preparing for Miss Ashbell. Will's room was to be given up to her, and Will (Carrol's room was scarcely large enough for himself and his art traps, as he called them) was to be stowed away in the loft—a proceeding which he viewed with immense dissatisfaction. "I'll smother up there in hot weather," he said, with a wry face. "Oh, I wish

there wasn't any Miss Ashbell! Why don't she go to a hotel?"

"Why don't she?" echoed I.

I said we began to prepare for her, but for lack of the before-mentioned silver and gold, our preparations were of the simplest kind. Carrol made and put up two pretty brackets, and hung, with a sigh—for he hated to part with them—the few pictures he possessed on the walls. I looped back the white curtains (freshly washed and ironed, with much grumbling by Betty) with new blue ribbons, and I covered the trunk ottoman with bright chintz, and with Helen's help made a new mat to place before the bureau, and we turned an old table-cloth into napkins, and bought a new napkin-ring and two or three cut-glass goblets and a lovely china cup and saucer, and when all was done, waited with anxious hearts for our unwelcome guest.

Mother had shut herself in her room early in the morning of the day we expected her, and had remained there; and the rest of us were all as uncomfortable as poor, proud, shy, sensitive people could be at the thought of a perfect stranger's ingress into the very heart of their home, and wishing audibly and inaudibly that Miss Ashbell's father had never brought her from England, when as the sun sank in the west, and a cool summer breeze, fragrant with the breath of the roses, lifted the curtains of our cozy bay-window—a carriage stopped at our door.

"She's come and I'm gone," said Will, flinging down his book and rushing out into the garden.

Carrol rose from his chair, ran his fingers through his golden hair, and glanced in the mirror at his new blue silk neck-tie. Helen sank back in the lounge with a sort of groan; and I opened the parlor door as Betty went muttering through the entry in answer to the bell.

"Is it Mrs. Carmody's?" asked a pleasant voice, with—yes, it was a slight brogue.

"Yes," answered Betty, shortly. And in another moment a round-cheeked, unmistakably red-haired, good-natured-looking young girl in a plain travelling dress stood before me.

"Good gracious! is this the beauty?" thought I; and Carrol fell back a step or two.

"Are you Miss Carmody?" she asked.

"I am," I replied, holding out my hand; "and let me welcome you;" when, turning from me, she gently pulled forward into the room the loveliest little child I had ever beheld in my life, with large soul-lit brown eyes, and sunny hair the exact color of our lost darlings.

"This is Miss Ashbell," said the maid; "and I am to stay or go back as you see fit."

I looked at Carrol. He indulged in a long under-the-breath whistle.

Helen buried her face in the sofa cushion and laughed hysterically.

The child came forward, and holding out her little hand, said, with a pretty drawl, "I am to love you, and you are to love me. Aunt said so."

I went down on my knees on one side of her and Helen went down on her knees on the other, and we kissed her till her dimpled cheeks glowed again (you see, the house had been so lonely without our little sister), while Carrol looked on with astonishment, admiration, and tenderness blended in his handsome face, and Will stole in with the only bud from my precious tea-rose, the stem carefully stripped of its thorns, and put it in her hand.

"Thank you, boy," she said. "I will have you for a brother; and you too," looking with a bright smile up into Carrol's face. "There is an angel home, in a big picture, with hair and eyes like yours."

Carrol caught her up in his arms, and ran away with her to mother's room. And there she had no sooner said, "My papa and mamma are both in heaven," then mother burst out in a blessed fit of weeping that left a rainbow behind it. And from that hour the weight began to be lifted from her brain, and soon I had to resign my position as housekeeper, for we had our mother back again as she used to be of old—a little quieter in her ways, perhaps, but just as sweet, as kind, as unselfish as ever.

And Carrol's picture of "Miss Ashbell" gained him a place on the walls of the Academy that autumn; and Will, who entered college last week, never ran away from her again, but has ever since been giving her roses freed from thorns, as he did the first night she came among us, bringing light and happiness—God bless her!—to our sorrow-clouded house.

And I often think, looking at the two young heads (there is only four years' difference in their ages) bending over the same book, that some day Will will tell her the old, old story, and she will hear it with a smile.

"I shouldn't wonder if you were right, Brownie," says my husband—how I laugh when I think of my jealous fears about him once on a time!—"you almost always are."

And aunt's speculation turned out splendidly (she is still living, a hale old woman of seventy-five), and she insisted upon our accepting what she called father's share, and that share was no inconsiderable one.

And the seven-roomed house has grown to be a twelve-roomed one—Betty, by-the-by, has allowed her daughter to assist in the house-work—and the twenty-five by twenty-five garden to a hundred by a hundred, my corner just filled with rose-bushes.

And everything has prospered with us, and no lengthening shadows have fallen upon our paths, since the rosy June afternoon we so unwillingly opened the door to let in the darling who loved us, as we loved her, at first sight—sweet, brown-eyed, golden-haired Miss Ashbell!

India is getting more rain than she prayed for, as it falls heavily, causing everywhere great floods, and leading to much damage in various places. Every thing is in extremes in the Orient, the deadly drought of one year being followed by a drowning deluge the next year. Whatever drought may spare, deluge will swallow.

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.

HOUSES FOR THE HOMELESS—FARMS FOR WHOEVER WILL TAKE THEM
—AN ABSTRACT OF LAND LAWS.

Secretary of the Interior Schurz has recently rendered a decision directing that all the lands donated by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies shall hereafter be open to pre-emption and private entry at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. This, says the Chicago Tribune, will open to private purchase about 28,000,000 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. It is supposed by many that these are the only lands now obtainable, or that are open to occupation by purchase, pre-emption, or under the Homestead or soldiers' laws. As so much is said about the inability of poor men to get lands, we give, as a matter of information, an abstract of the land laws as they now stand. To understand this the better, it should be stated that in the grants to railroads the Government retained each alternate section of land, which sections are now and have always been open to purchase and pre-emption at \$2.50 per acre. There are several modes of obtaining Government lands: (1) By purchase, by private entry; (2) location; (3) by pre-emption; (4) by entry under the Homestead law; (5) by entry under the special homestead provisions in the case of soldiers of the late war. The proceedings in these cases are as follows:

1. Any person having selected the land he desires makes written application therefor, describing it. If this be of the character open to private entry, his application is recorded, and he pays the purchase money, \$1.25 per acre, and receives a patent therefor. Under this form the quantity is not limited, and there are no restrictions as to occupation or cultivation.

2. Congress has granted at various times land to States for colleges and other institutions, and scrip has been issued therefor, which may be located on any land subject to private entry. The warrant or scrip is accepted in place of the cash at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

3. The pre-emption privilege is restricted to the heads of families, widows, or single men over 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, or who have taken steps to be naturalized. This right extends to 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre on public lands, or at \$2.50 per acre on the alternate sections of land along the railroad routes. The person must go upon and occupy the land, and within three months file a declaration of his purpose to purchase that quarter section, and within thirty months, or two years and six months thereafter, must file proof of his occupancy and settlement and pay the price thereof in cash. In case the settler dies before maturing his claim, all his rights succeed to his widow or heirs. Actual settlement is the essential feature of this privilege, there being a credit of thirty-three months for the purchase money.

4. The Homestead law gives the right to enter, free of charge, on any land open to purchase, 160 acres; he or she must be 21 years of age; the head of a family, a citizen, or intending to become one; he must declare that the entry is for his or her exclusive benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation. At the end of five years' settlement and cultivation upon proof thereof, and payment of the office fees, the person is entitled to a patent therefor. The applicant for a homestead can select 160 acres of any land, the cash price of which is \$1.25 per acre; or he may take eighty acres of any of the reserved land, the cash price of which is \$2.50 per acre.

5. All the provisions of the Homestead law are extended to every soldier and officer of the army who served not less than ninety days during the late war, and who was honorably discharged; the difference being that he may select 160 acres of any land, including the reserved lands, the cash price of which is \$2.50 per acre, and the time of the service in the army shall be deducted from the period of five years, required in all other cases of homestead, for settlement and cultivation. The benefit of this law is extended to the widow of a soldier, if married, or, in case of her death or marriage, the minor children may enter the homestead. If the soldier died during the term of his enlistment, then the widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of the full term of the enlistment. The total fees and commissions to be paid in case of a homestead is \$18, of which \$4 are paid when the final certificate is issued.

From these particulars it will be seen that any adult person may pre-empt any portion of the public land to the extent of 160 acres of land held at \$1.25 an acre, or eighty acres held at \$2.50 per acre, and pay for the same, without interest, at the end of thirty-three months after taking possession.

Or, under the Homestead law, every adult may enter 160 acres of \$1.25 land, or eighty acres of \$2.50 land, without cost, on the condition of cultivating and occupying the same five years.

Or a soldier, or the widow of a soldier, can enter 160 acres of either description of land, and have the term of service in the army deducted from the five years' settlement or cultivation. Land may be entered for homesteads by a duly appointed agent. Lands acquired under the Homestead law are not liable for debts contracted previously.

Little Gracie was dressed one day in the whitest of dresses, when, being left alone, she began to investigate a coal-hod, getting inside, and as black as possible. When her mother came back, she seeing her look of amazement, dropped on her knees, put her little chubby black hands together before her face and said, "O Lord, give us patience!"—and he did. At least Gracie got off easily that time.

The greatest element of criticism is taste.

Lord Lorne will have a salary of \$50,000, as Governor-General of the Canadian Dominion; and his wife's income is \$30,000.

THE FARM.

LIME KILLS POTATO BUGS.—A correspondent writes to the New England Farmer that he finds air-slacked lime applied to the potato tops will kill the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle. This is also the experience of a correspondent of the *Mirror and Farmer*, who says: "Two years ago the Colorado beetle attacked my potato crop. After trying various things without success, I stumbled on a case of lime which had become air-slacked. I commenced to dust it on the tops, and wherever it fell on the slugs they turned black and soon dropped off and died. I passed over the field three times between hoeing and blossom time and found it not only sure death to the larvae, but a material benefit to the crop. Last year I tried the same remedy in another part of the town with the same good result." We read of a man who placed 200 potato bugs in a bottle and sprinkled lime over them. Within one hour not one was left alive. On the following day he sprinkled lime over his potato patch, and on the next morning found tens of thousands of bugs lying dead. The experiment is at least worth trying.—*American Rural Home.*

No Horse Shoes.

The slipping of horses on the asphalt pavements in London has given rise to some discussion as to the proper form of shoes, whereupon a writer in the *Times* comes forward with the recommendation that no horse shoes at all be used. He says he has constantly dispensed with them since 1852, adding: "I have owned over 200 animals at one time, dedicated to all manner of purposes, draught, saddle, and pack, and not one of them shod. Some will say that they worked over grass or sand. They did not, but over the roughest roads imaginable, in places excessively hard, and in others as disagreeably soft and heavy." He gives the experience in Brazil, where pack-horses, without being shod, travel journeys of over 800 miles. Unshod horses are also used in Brazilian cities without slipping on the pavement. Of course, says the writer, if an owner were to pull off his horse's shoes, and at once ride him a long distance, he would find his horse go tender on all his feet; but were he to use him gently for a fortnight, and gradually let him feel his feet, keeping the edges of his hoofs slightly rounded off with a rasp to prevent the raveling up of the edges of a hoof, for the first time since colthood brought naked to the ground, he would be agreeably surprised. Occasional paring will always be needed, but the frog should never be cut. The writer thus anticipates an objection which will occur to many readers: "Some one will be likely to say that draught horses have to dig their toes into the ground to start a load." Of course they have when they are shod. But the unshod horse starts with the flat of his foot, which affords him a much larger and more holding surface, more holding because it is rougher than a bright shoe.

The Use of Plaster.

There is scarcely a farmer who does not know how useful is a dressing of plaster or gypsum to the land bearing clover. But while this is true, and although this is the best possible season to use plaster upon the young clover, yet it is very rare to see any use made of it at this time.

Plaster is a sulphate of lime in combination with water, consisting of 32½ per cent. of lime, 40½ per cent. of sulphuric acid, and 21 per cent. of water, not absorbed, but combined as water of crystallization. When raw gypsum is burned or heated to about 100° above the boiling point this water is driven off as steam, the massive gypsum falls apart into powder, this boils and bubbles by the escape of the steam from the contained water. After the water has thus been driven off the gypsum becomes the ordinary plaster of Paris, so-called because it was first used as plaster at that city. This is the material used for hard-finish walls, for cornices of rooms, and cements of various kinds, and is well known from its property of setting or becoming hard when mixed with water. This property of setting is derived simply from its recombination with water, from which it was separated by heating at the first, and its return to a solid condition. Now, it is evident that while in a raw state and already holding in combination all the water possible, it cannot absorb any more; nor can it part with its water to the soil, because to do this it would require a heat of 300°, or much more than that of boiling water, which is but 212°.

The simple truth of the matter is that sulphate of lime, in its combined state, is a constituent of many plants, but of clover especially; that lime and sulphuric acid, separately, are found in nearly all, if not all, plants in some proportion; that gypsum, being a sulphate of lime, and containing both lime and sulphuric acid, is really a needed food for vegetation, but especially so for clover, for which it is a most necessary nutriment. As a plant thrives best when it is well supplied with proper food at the right time, and as the right time is when it is young and needs to grow vigorously, it follows that just now a liberal dressing of gypsum upon the young clover will be found extremely beneficial. That it acts with greater effect in rainy weather is due to the fact that it is soluble only in 400 times its bulk of water, and that considerable rain is, therefore, needed to make it ready for absorption by the roots of the clover. Its rapid action is seen by the almost immediate deepening of the color of the vegetation and the more apparent vigor of its growth.

The quantity usually applied is 100 pounds per acre; but this is not sufficient for a full effect. It is cheap, and a full dose can well be afforded. At \$10 per ton, 500 pounds per acre will be a very cheap dressing. If it is ground very fine the effect is produced more rapidly than when it is in coarse powder, and it is best to use it in the finest state of division. There are

other uses on the farm for gypsum. As a purifier of stables, cesspools, poultry-houses, or other foul places it is very effective. We have heard from those in whose opinion we had confidence that it would not act as a deodorizer when in a dry state and not until it had entered into solution. This opinion, however, is not founded upon fact. It operates as a deodorizer by absorbing ammonia and the pungent ammoniacal vapors which are produced by decomposing organic substances. It is capable of absorbing ammonia when dry, for it will quickly purify a foul poultry-house when scattered freely about it, although the place and everything about it is perfectly dry. Besides, if a small quantity of dry powdered gypsum be placed in a glass tube, and a current of ammonia, which is really a gas, be passed through it from a bottle of ordinary ammonia water, it will be found that the gas will be absorbed in greater part, and its pungency be greatly diminished. However, in practice, it will be found that to scatter it freely about stables, cow-sheds, yards, pig-pens, cesspools, manure heaps, slop-sinks, and all such disagreeably smelling places, will quickly stop the odors and completely neutralize them. The effect is to unite the ammonia and the sulphuric acid of the plaster, producing an inodorous sulphate of ammonia, and to leave the lime free; this very soon uniting with carbonic acid, which is abundant in all decaying substances, and forming carbonate of lime. Gypsum is the more valuable because it helps us to grow large crops of clover, which, in its growth, draws from the soil from a considerable depth many of the most needed substances for the growth of crops, and leaves them upon or near the surface. The deep feeding roots of clover bring up from several feet below the surface phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen, and convey these to the leaves and stems and large top roots. It is this effect of gypsum which gives it, through the clover crop, the character of a general fertilizer, while being in itself only one of a special character. With gypsum we can produce clover, and with clover we can produce all crops—with time and patience.

Mullen as a Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent writes as follows about the flower of a well-known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use."

A novel suggestion is made to educators, but it seems to be full of sterling good sense. We find it in the New Orleans Picayune:

"If all the dunces of all the schools of a large city were gathered into a single school organized with special reference to feeble minds and weak wills, the pains and labor of patient teachers would no longer be wasted upon them. The tasks of the unlucky pupils would be adapted to their capacity. They would no longer be perplexed in trying to understand what their brighter classmates had been saying and doing. They would not be annoyed and shamed by seeing smaller children above them in their classes. They would no longer be scolded by teachers whom their stupidity had provoked. Their new teachers would know their want of capacity and limit their tasks accordingly. It is the misfortune of all large schools that each must have one or more dunces on whom the care of conscientious teachers is merely wasted. The parents of such cannot with reason complain if their children should be sent where they could get better tuition furnished at public cost. Difficulties might be met in organizing the suggested college for dunces and in obtaining teachers capable of its unwelcome and difficult requirements. The suggestion is here noted for its novelty rather than for its promise of successful trial."

That model New Englander, Cotton Mather, wrote, in 1682, to "Ye aged and beloved John Higginson: There be now at sea a shippe (for our friend Esias Holdcraft, of London, did advise me by the last packet, that it would sail some time in August), called ye Welcome, R. Greenwas, Master, which has aboard a hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is ye scamp at ye head of them. Ye General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxett, of ye brigge Purpoise, to waylay ye said Penn and his ungodlike crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked ye soil of this new country with ye heathen worshipp of these people. Much spoil can be made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar; and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make gayne for his ministers and people. Yours, in ye bowels of Christ, COTTON MATHER."

Correspondents say that many of the summer resorts are short of men this season. Would'st know the wherefore? The men are "short" themselves.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.
East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—10:30 A. M.

And as within the hazel bough
A gift of mystic virtue dwells,
That points to golden ones below,
And in dry desert places tells
Where flow unseen the cool, sweet wells.
So, in the wise Diviner's hand
Be mine the hazel's grateful part
To feel, beneath a thirsty land,
The living waters thrill and start,
The beating of the rivulet's heart!

—WHITTIER.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mr. J. H. Worley has just received some very handy jelly tumblers with handles.

The Beach Carriage Co. are now getting up a large number of Portland cutters, for the winter trade.

I want to be a Sheriff,
And in the jail-yard stand,
And smoke D. M. Doyle's Golden Eagles,
The best five-cent cigar that's in the land.

Dr. Duke, of Detroit, is very strongly indorsed by the press in Western N. Y. from whence he came. He will locate in Detroit.

Excellent photographs of the Ypsilanti City Band as they returned elated by their deserved success at Chicago are now for sale by Mrs. Parsons. Price 50 cents.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the Ypsilanti Musical Union, for the election of officers, etc., on Monday evening, Sept. 16th, at 7:30 P. M., at Samson's Music Room. E. P. ALLEN, Pres't. J. H. MANNING, Sec'y.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS.—Persons wishing boarders the coming term of the Normal School will please indicate the fact in a book left for the purpose at Frank Smith's Store. State name and location in the city, giving street and number of the house. State whether ladies or gentlemen are preferred, and the number. If roomers without board are desired, state the fact.

C. F. R. BELLINGS,
Chairman Boarding Com.

Our friends who attend the State Fair will find the new furniture store of Kirohberg, Winterhalter & Keenan, Detroit, the finest in the West. Open evenings, and an hour cannot be spent better than in seeing the taste and skill they display in providing furniture for our homes. Visitors will receive every attention, and a fine passenger elevator will convey them from floor to floor without fatigue.

Among the sights not to be overlooked in Detroit during "Fair week" are the interiors of the warehouses and stores. Among these the immense furniture establishment of Dudley & Fowle, 129 Jefferson avenue, will repay all visitors who wish to examine the latest styles of furniture, of every description and price. It will surprise some of our readers to see the advance made of late in the art of household adornment and in appliances for home comfort.

When in Detroit next week, our readers should not fail to visit the art gallery of Messrs. Reid & Hills, No. 108 Woodward avenue. The gallery will be open to all visitors, free of charge, and all are cordially invited to come in and spend a pleasant hour examining the fine pictures, views, statuary, etc., etc. No doubt many of our readers will take advantage of this generous offer, and in their behalf we tender our sincere thanks to Messrs Reid & Hills for the pleasure it will afford them.

Perhaps of all the rich goods displayed by the city merchant, those that fascinate and attract the greatest notice are the wares of the jeweler and diamond merchant. Not the least of Detroit sights during State Fair week will be the magnificent display of diamonds and rich jewelry at the establishment of Messrs. Boehm & Wright, 133 Woodward avenue, near the Campus Martius, corner of Woodward and Avenue, (second door from Newcomb, Endicott & Co.) almost opposite the city hall. Visitor to Detroit during State Fair will be welcome, whether they wish to purchase or not. The firm intend to make an extraordinary display, and none of our readers should fail to call.

A SPECIAL INVITATION.—Visitors to the State Fair for specially invited by Messrs. D. Congdon & Co. to visit their merchant tailoring establishment, 73 Woodward avenue, near M. S. Smith & Co.'s. The firm have in stock a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, which they make up in the latest style. Our people will, no doubt, be prepared to take advantage of their visit to the metropolis, to make purchases and leave orders for goods. But, whether they wish to purchase or not, they will be made welcome at Congdon's, and every attention will be paid them. A look over the new fall styles will repay the time and attention of our readers.

TO LOVERS OF THE WEED.—When in Detroit during the State Fair, our readers will feel an interest in the peculiar features of the city, new public buildings, parks, fountains, etc. The young man who loves a good cigar will find his tastes gratified, for Detroit is noted for her tobacco. Among the leading cigar manufacturers are the firm of Foxen, Newman & Co., 216 Jefferson avenue, who manufacture the celebrated "Green Seal" cigar. Their trade is extensive, and is the result of making first-class goods. They invite all our readers to visit their store and works during the Fair. Buyers will find their figures low and their cigars first-rate. But, whether buying or not, all will be made heartily welcome.

A DISPLAY NOT TO BE MISSED.—When in Detroit for the State Fair, do not omit visiting the splendid stores of that city. If you do, you will miss some rare treats. Among the finest establishments in Detroit is the well-known emporium of R. W. King & Son, 103 Woodward ave. Mr. King is one of the oldest China merchants in Michigan, and his present establishment is filled with all that is useful and beautiful in delf, China, glassware, etc. A stroll throughout the store will repay the visitor, whether he be of a practical turn of mind or given more to a taste for the beautiful. The firm wish to see as many of our readers as possible during "Fair week," and will show

them around with pleasure, whether they wish to purchase or not. We opine that purchasers will be many, however.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT.—When in Detroit, during the State Fair, do not omit a visit to the elegant merchant tailoring establishment of August Rasch & Co., 157 Jefferson avenue. The firm cordially invite all visitors to Detroit to call in an see them. The stock of seasonable goods is full and varied, and their work is renowned in the fashionable circles of the city. Our people will, no doubt, take advantage of their visit to buy in a great market. They will find Rasch & Co.'s house first-class in every respect. But, whether they wish to purchase or not, they will be made welcome and will be shown through the stock by courteous salesmen. By all means, pay this house a visit before leaving the city.

TO THE LADIES.—Geo. Peck & Co., the well known dry goods dealers of Detroit, desire us to invite our lady readers to visit their mammoth establishment during "State Fair week." This dry goods house, one of the oldest in the State, is located at 155 and 157 Woodward ave. You cannot miss it—only one block from the city hall. The firm make a specialty of silks and fine dress goods, the new styles of which will greatly interest our fair readers. During the coming week Messrs. Peck & Co. propose to make the finest display of rich dry goods ever laid before the people of Michigan. The proprietors have instructed their army of clerks to show every courtesy to visitors.

VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR.—Those of our readers—and they are numerous—who contemplate attending the State Fair at Detroit, are invited by Mr. Richard Fyfe & Co., 101 Woodward avenue, to visit their remodeled establishment. A pleasant hour may be spent in examining their immense stock of fine boots and shoes, fancy slippers, etc., for which Fyfe's shoe store is noted. Visitors will be made heartily welcome, whether they purchase or not. The establishment is centrally located, and will not bring the visitor out of his way. The display there will be very fine, and should not be missed by the name of "Fyfe" is a synonym in Detroit for first-class goods, and our readers will all do well to look in at these goods. By all means, pay "Fyfe" a visit.

A PLEASANT RAMBLE.—Nature offers many pleasant rambles, but art has her resorts as well, and right pleasant they are. The progress of art in household appliances has been a prodigious of late years, and an examination of the results is very interesting. Our readers attending the State Fair at Detroit are specially invited to visit the unrivaled house-keepers' emporium, 115 Woodward avenue—Coulson & Morhouse, proprietors. This firm is agent for the Detroit Store Co.'s celebrated stove, "The New Crown Jewel." New illustrated catalogue and receipt book mailed free. This is the only exclusive house-furnishing goods establishment in the State. It is completely filled with every kind of goods in this line, and the visitor will be pleased at the novelties he sees. Whether buying or not, all will be made heartily welcome. By no means, therefore, should this visit be neglected.

TO-MORROW.—The State Fair does not begin so soon, but we know it is at hand. When in Detroit, attending the Fair (as most of our readers will be—or will try to be) they can change the advice of an old proverb, and put off to-morrow. They are specially invited to visit Morrow & Co.'s shoe store, 137 Woodward avenue—near the city hall. The stock of fine goods displayed there will repay the inspection of visitors, and strangers will be made welcome, whether they wish to purchase or not. Buyers will be attracted by very low figures for really first-class goods. Mr. Morrow and his clerks will be found courteous and attentive. We advise our readers to call at Morrow's by all means.

OUR YOUNG MEN.—Our young men will attend the State Fair at Detroit in large numbers. While there they will think of buying a fall or a winter overcoat. Of course, they must look over the new styles. But they will not want to give trouble—our young men are so bashful! That need not deter them. Messrs. Jennings & Fox, the well-known merchant tailors, 155 Jefferson avenue, (near Woodward) extend a special invitation to all visitors to Detroit to visit their establishment. They will receive every attention, whether buying or not, and every information will be given them. A word to the wise is enough, and we need add no recommendation of ours to the invitation of this firm. We would only say be sure and accept it.

AN INVITATION.—Walter Buhl & Co., the hatters, 109 Woodward avenue, Detroit, make use of our columns to extend an invitation to all our readers to visit their store during the State Fair. The well-known custom and taste of this house are guarantees that visitors will there find much to admire and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and youth are always to be found at Buhl's together with a well assorted stock of all other goods in this line. The firms well-known reputation for fine furs of every description is to well known to need mention here. They are the largest and one of the oldest in the United States. Detroit, which is noted for taste and fashions, has no more nobly a house than this one, and our readers should not neglect to visit it. All will be made welcome, whether buying or not.

MESSRS. NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO., the extensive dry goods dealers in Detroit, have decided to hold their opening of fall styles Tuesday, Sept. 17th, and continue during each day of the State Fair. They extend a cordial invitation to all who attend the Fair to visit their establishment and examine the magnificent goods on exhibition. This will add another to the many attractions Detroit offers next week, and we are sure our lady readers will appreciate it and accept the invitation. Messrs. Newcomb, Endicott & Co. are extensive importers and retailers of fine goods. The reputation of their house is well known, and any one intending to purchase goods in their line should certainly visit their store. It is centrally located, on campus martius, fronting the city hall, soldier's monument and Russell House.

FAT MAN MADE HAPPY.—Loses 61 lbs.—Pratville Ala., July 26th, 1878.—BOTTIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.—Gentlemen.—About three months ago I commenced using your "Anti-Fat" at which time my weight was 219 pounds. By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 pounds. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to my commencing the use of your medicine, I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me now. When I put one of my coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee sack on a bean-pole and when I put my pants on, well description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless gar-

ments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business. Yours truly,
GEORGE BOYD.

REMEMBER THIS.—It is with pleasure I can now safely recommend to the public a medicine for the treatment of consumption, asthma, chronic sore throat, catarrh, etc., which I can safely assert has no equal. This medicine has lately been introduced in the United States, and is called the Great English Cough Remedy. If you want a medicine for any disease of the throat and lungs, call at my store and purchase a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. I guarantee every bottle. Return it if not satisfied after using one-quarter the contents, and receive back your money, Dr. H. VAN TUYL, Druggist.

Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the worst case of sore throat you can produce. —Health is an inestimable jewel. The cough that deprives you of it may take your life too. One bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Ther will avert the evil, and save you from consumption. Will you weigh Life against a half-dollar? Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 721-722

MARRIED.

McCAFFERY—MINNIS. At St. John's Church, Sept. 11, 1878, by Rev. Father De Beyer, Mr. WILLIAM McCaffery, of Pinckney, Mich., to Miss MINNIS Minnis, daughter of John Minnis, of this city.

PRESTON—SHOOTER. In this city, Sept. 8, 1878, at the M. E. Personage, by Rev. G. J. Pettin, Mr. MILFORD A. PRESTON, of London, Mich., and HATTIE L. SHOOTER, of Pittsfield, Mich.

DRURY—BEGOLE. In Pittsfield, at the residence of the bride, September 10, 1878, by Rev. O. J. Pettin, Rev. ALFRED DART, of Ypsilanti, Mich., ship, and Mrs. LOUISA J. BEGOLE, of Pittsfield, Mich.

TOWER—SEAVY. In this city, Sept. 12, 1878, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, CHAS. A. TOWER, of Cedar Springs, Mich., and EMMA E. SEAVY, of Ypsilanti.

DIED.

HUTCHINSON. In this city, Sept. 4th, BRONX, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hutchinson, aged eight months.

Suffer the little one to come unto me,
That I may bless him as I have been blessed,
And at the sweet low voiced call,
The tiny spirit fled.

We know he is in the happy home,
Prepared by loving hands,
And shall meet him as he goes by,
On the shore of golden sand.

Beloved friends, then dry the tears,
That oft to the eye will come
List for his voice it surely calls,
Follow me, I'll guide you home." L.

PULLEN. Died in this city Sept. 6th, 1878, Mrs. LUCY PULLEN, in the 54th year of her age.

The infirmities of age had been gradually stealing upon her for ten years past, paralyzing her once active limbs and diminishing her fine intellect, but she never forgot him in whom her soul trusted in early life and waited almost impatiently for her release, knowing that in her Father's house there was a place prepared for her, and gladly she exchanged the helplessness of infancy for the companionship of Angels.

(Rochester, N. Y. and Bloomington, Ill. papers please copy.)

SHUTTS. Died in this city after an illness of a week, Aug. 11th, 1878, Mrs. MARY A. VINTON SHUTTS, wife of M. L. Shutts, aged 64.

Mrs. Shutts was born in Monroe county, N. Y. Her father moved to Michigan in 1838. She was married to Mr. Shutts in 1840. They resided on a farm near Plymouth, one of the best in all that section of famous farms, until 1855, when they moved to this city. Mrs. Shutts was baptized and united with the Baptist church under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hewitt. So far as her health permitted she was a regular attendant, and all the time a devoted and attached member, an earnest and faithful disciple of Christ. She was a quiet, unassuming, amiable woman, greatly attached to her husband and children, and unremitting in her efforts to do for them. Home was to her the centre of attraction. Like the mother of the writer, with whom she was an intimate and dear associate for ten years, she was a lover of the Bible and devoted much time to its perusal. Her loss is a sore bereavement to her husband, who in ill health for several years past, has been so dependent upon her sympathy and care. Their daughters Mrs. F. N. Rice, Mrs. W. R. Davis, and Miss Anna who with a brother was at Salamanca, N. Y. at the time of her death, also a son who by reason of some misfortune in his early boyhood had been confined pretty much at home, her solace and care, mourn a mother's departure and none more speakably than the latter. The pastor, Rev. J. S. Boyden, preached the funeral sermon. Since her death there was found in her Bible this precious memento, which we add to this imperfect account of this excellent wife and mother.

Rest dear mother, rest in Jesus
Free from sorrow care and pain,
We have lost a mother, but
But our loss has been thy gain. Com.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

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APPLES, per bbl. 50@75.
BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.
BEANS—50@51.00.
BUTTER—10.
CORN—38@40 per bush.
CHICKENS—Dressed, 50¢. Live, 4.
EGGS—8@9.
HAY—\$8.00@10.00 per ton.
HIDES—5¢.
HONEY—In cap, 20.
HAMS—9@10.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9.
ONIONS—90 per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 20@25.
PORK—In bbl., \$10.50@11.00.
POTATOES—35¢.
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.60.
TURKEYS—Live, 7@8.
WHEAT, EXTRA—95.
" No. 1—90@95.
" No. 2—80.
BUCK WHEAT—50.
WOOL—25@30.

Local and Special Notices.

BEST 50 CENT CHEWING
And 5 cent Cigars at A. GUILD'S.

\$500 TO LOAN

On good security. Apply at this Office.

MRS. J. O. CHAPMAN,

Formerly Miss Emily Keizer, is now ready to do Dress Making or Plain Sewing. Residence 63 Pearl Street. 748m3

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

NO! NO!! NO!!!

Mr. Albert Seymour has no interest in the Tobacco Business with me. If you want the Best Goods for the least money, call and see my 50 cent chewing and five cent cigars before you buy. A GUILD.

ADVANCE IN ART.

Mrs. J. H. Parsons having secured the services of Mr. G. W. Wood, is refitting her gallery with new instruments, backgrounds, etc. She desires the patronage of all those who wish satisfactory photographs. She now makes the finest pictures ever made in this city. Large work will be made a specialty, also Children's pictures. Call and see specimens. 729

FOR THE BEST GRAIN DRILL

In America, one that neither chokes nor breaks, call on Watson Barr, of Augusta. 754-757

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR GOOD WORK HORSES:
One Light Platform Wagon, one Concord Spring Buggy. at PHILIP FERRIER & SON.

HOUSE TO LET

On Huron St., South of Congress St. Enquire of D. B. Greene. 751

HOP YEAST.

A superior article of Hop Yeast can still be found at No. 25 Ellis street. MRS. E. C. HAWKINS.

TAKE NOTICE,

That E. ELLIOTT is still on Huron St. and is prepared to Clean, Repair and dye Gentlemen's Clothing. Remember the place, Opp. Fireman's Hall. Residence of Cross St. west, near Catholic Church. 715

THAT "THAT GOOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch. 744-ly RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed. 714-785

FRANK SMITH

Does not keep lumber wagons, but he has the other kinds, and Travelling Baskets, Bird Cages, and nearly everything else, at lowest prices. 746

THOSE FIVE CENT CIGARS

That took the premium at the World's Fair; that bring a man home early at night, and gets the tired girl up early in the morning are found only at Frank Smith's Emporium. 746

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY

REPAIRER and CLEANER.
Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

WILHOUT'S FEVER AND AGUE

TONIC.
This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employees, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhout's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY, 12th, 1877.

GOING EAST.									
	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Alb. Express.	Night Express.		Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.
Chicago—Lv.	7:30	9:00	4:00	5:15	9:00	Chicago—Ar.	10:45	12:15	8:12
Michigan City—	9:25	11:10	5:35	7:40	11:15	Michigan City—	12:38	1:40	10:00
New Buffalo—	9:47	11:37	5:57	8:11	11:35	New Buffalo—	1:27	2:13	10:18
Niles—	10:45	12:15	6:12	9:00	12:25	Niles—	2:26	3:00	11:37
Kalamazoo—	12:38	1:40	10:00	10:26	2:17	Kalamazoo—	3:45	4:00	12:45
Battle Creek—	1:27	2:13	10:18	11:08	3:15	Battle Creek—	4:40	5:00	1:40
Marshall—	2:26	3:00	11:37	12:37	3:49	Marshall—	5:00	5:10	2:05
Albion—	2:52	3:21	Jack. A. C.	12:05	4:10	Albion—	5:20	5:30	2:25
Jackson—	3:45	4:00	A. M.	12:45	4:50	Jackson—	5:58	6:08	2:47
Chicago—Lv.	7:30	9:00	4:00	5:15	9:00	Chicago—Ar.	10:45	12:15	8:12
Michigan City—	9:25	11:10	5:35	7:40	11:15	Michigan City—	12:38	1:40	10:00
New Buffalo—	9:47	11:37	5:57	8:11	11:35	New Buffalo—	1:27	2:13	10:18
Niles—	10:45	12:15	6:12	9:00	12:25	Niles—	2:26	3:00	11:37
Kalamazoo—	12:38	1:40	10:00	10:26	2:17	Kalamazoo—	3:45	4:00	12:45
Battle Creek—	1:27	2:13	10:18	11:08	3:15	Battle Creek—	4:40	5:00	1:40
Marshall—	2:26	3:00	11:37	12:37	3:49	Marshall—	5:00	5:10	2:05
Albion—	2:52	3:21	Jack. A. C.	12:05	4:10	Albion—	5:20	5:30	2:25
Jackson—	3:45	4:00	A. M.	12:45	4:50	Jackson—	5:58	6:08	2:47

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Alb. Express.	Night Express.
Detroit—Lv.	7:00	9:05	4:45	6:20	9:50
G. T. Junction—	7:15	10:00	5:00	6:35	10:10
Wayne Junction—	7:45	10:25	5:30	7:10	10:42
Ypsilanti—	8:10	10:45	6:00	7:35	11:04
Ann Arbor—	8:30	11:00	6:30	8:00	11:24
Dexter—	8:55	11:25	6:55	8:31	11:45
Chelsea—	9:15	11:45	7:15	8:51	12:05
Jackson—	9:40	12:10	7:40	9:20	12:30
Marshall—	11:50	1:30	Kal. Accom.	11:03	1:45
Battle Creek—	12:19	1:55	A. M.	11:25	2:10
Kalamazoo—	1:13	2:38	A. M.	12:25	2:52
Niles—	3:05	4:07	6:30	2:35	4:24
Michigan City—	4:30	5:20	7:55	4:15	5:47
Chicago—Ar.	6:55	7:40	10:30	6:45	8:00

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit, Mich.

HENRY C. WESTFORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express—10:30 A. M.

Mail—5:20 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express—7:40 P. M.

Mail—8:15 A. M.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

Detroit Express—Arrive 9:50 A. M.

Mail—4:53 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Evening Express—8:1

YPSILANTI, SEPT. 14, 1878.

WANTED:
Money Without Working
for it.

[From the Lansing Republican.]
 This is the core of the speech by Sam. Cary in this city last Tuesday. It was an appeal for the spoliation of the property of persons who have trusted the government with their money and taken its bonds. Close at Cary's heels will follow fellows saying that landholding is as wicked as bondholding; that there ought to be limitation laws on the acreage which any one person should hold; that farms of 30 to 40 acres are big enough for anybody; that the government patent for land is no more sacred than the government bond for money; that the man who bought 160 acres for \$200 is skinning the people by too hard a bargain; that both he and the man who bought a bond payable in coin, ought to surrender a part of their property to those who have less. Cary's doctrines, if accepted, lead directly and irresistibly to a division of all the savings of the industrious and frugal among those who have loafed and dissipated their time away.

While he pretended to abhor communism, Cary sowed the seeds of that discontent and enmity toward all property holders from which communism springs. He never hinted to his hearers that he could better their condition and make times easier by working for such wages, or selling their produce or wares for such prices as the market affords. He never hinted to them that great wars always cause industrial disturbance, and no government can help it. He glorified the war history of the Republican party, strongly condemned the system of southern slavery, and eulogized

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
 as "the greatest and best man in all history." He did not announce the truth that Lincoln called for "prompt and certain convertibility of our paper currency into specie," and recommended to congress the establishment of National banks and signed the act under which they were organized. Was Lincoln a "bank tramp," and the "tool of a moneyed oligarchy?"

A PARTY OF PURITY.
 Cary declared that both political parties are now rotten and ought to be buried, and he called on the voters to join the new irredeemable party, whose leaders have been generally cast off by the other parties as too corrupt to be trusted. He said that the government by putting in office the men too bad for the old parties to recognize and promote? Are rotten eggs made fresh by being put in a new basket?

COIN BASE FOR BANKS.
 H declared that "any bank issue on a coin basis is no better than a faro bank or a lottery swindle." He did not dare to mention in this connection the Bank of England, which has paid gold on demand for its notes during the last 57 years; or the Bank of France, which carried that nation successfully through the agonies of German conquest and raised the whole indemnity money, \$1,000,000,000, out of the people by loans. Its paper notes for \$100,000,000 were accepted by Bismarck at par, and at no time did they fall more than 2 1/2 per cent. These are bank issues on a coin base, and Cary lied, and knew he lied, when he compared them with faro banks or lottery swindles or with banking on "confidence" alone.

PROPERTY BASIS FOR MONEY.
 He said he wanted the basis of the money of the United States to be "all the property and labor of the country." But how can this property or labor be reached by the government without taxation? No deceit is greater than the cry of irredeemables about a "property basis" for their "fiat" money when the property belongs to the holders and not to the government, and when the constitution forbids any property to be taken for public use without just compensation. What is all the property of the country good for in redeeming its notes, unless congress levies taxes for that special purpose? And if taxes are to be levied, the cheapest way would be to do it in the first place and issue notes. In time of peace the government ought to pay its running expenses and not go into debt, but Cary and his crew propose to keep the public debt alive in its worst form,—that of irredeemable paper.

GARBLE DANIEL WEBSTER.
 Cary repeated with great emphasis a passage from Daniel Webster, which reads as follows. We put in italic and brackets [] the words which Cary interpolates: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with [a coin basis for] paper money. It is the direct of invention for fertilizing the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow." Webster further said that "ordinary tyranny, oppression, and excessive taxation bear lightly on the mass of community, compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by a depreciated paper money." It is bad enough to deal Webster's language; but when it is mutilated and made to mean changed by a vile demagogue, the insult can scarcely be appreciated. Cary had better keep out of Massachusetts, where Webster's memory is held in some reverence.

Jefferson and Calhoun are both dragged in by Cary as supporters of his financial views, but they always condemned every kind of irredeemable paper currency. What they consented to was the issue of government treasury notes, bottomed on special taxes, redeemable in a limited time, and never a legal tender. They believed that in time of war this government note system was better than any bank currency; indeed, that the banks could not carry the government through a war. Jefferson and Calhoun were greenback men without the legal tender feature or the irredeemable promise.

HONEST MONEY LEAGUE.
 Cary hurled the bitterest sarcasm at the honest money league of the north-west, which he declared to be in favor of a currency of National bank notes, dispensing wholly with greenbacks. There is not a word of truth in this, for the platform and address of the league simply demands "a currency of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power, the paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder." This is substantially the only money of the constitution, and the only money recognized or known to the government up to the second year of our rebellion. Every president of the United States, every secretary of the treasury, every statesman of the least note or influence, is on record against irredeemable paper such as Sam Cary advocates. He may abuse the honest money league and couple it with Na-

tional bank notes, but he lies and he knows he lies when he says so. The existing law, passed by a "ricked and corrupt congress," prescribes \$346,000,000 of greenbacks for the use of the people,—all to be equal to coin. The Republican senate during the late session of congress passed an act making greenbacks receivable for tariff duties, but it was strangled by the Democratic house. They did not wish the paper backs to be equal to coin, and the paper backs to the country to be thus fully currency of the Republic have always been friendly to the greenback, and have defended it from all its enemies, especially from those who would drag it down to a level with the rags of the southern confederacy and of other ruined or knavish governments.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM.
 Cary declared that in 1865 we had \$57 per head of circulating medium for the population of this country, while now we have only \$12 per head. His estimates are enormously out of the way,—three times or more too large for the circulation in 1865, and 35 per cent too small for the circulation now. He counted in 1865 all the short-term bonds of the government as currency, including the \$300,000,000 which were never legally tender, were only payable by order, were redeemable in three years, had coupons attached, and were paid out to the soldiers in a few instances rather than keep them waiting for greenbacks. He said the 7-30s were "like the greenbacks," which is an abominable falsehood, and he knew it. They were at least one-half larger, without counting the five-cent pieces which were attached at their first issue. The six per cent, compound interest notes and the one and two years' five per cent notes were a little larger than greenbacks, and were a legal tender for their face-value, excluding the interest. The circulating medium of the country in 1865 was \$93,318,686, including \$236,000,000 of interest-bearing notes, \$100,000,000 of two years' old, and mostly loaned in banks. Now the circulating medium, including coin (not in use in 1865), is about \$708,000,000. Before the rebellion the highest point ever reached was \$207,102,477. The average now per head is about \$16.50, while in 1865 it was \$18.09, according to the American Almanac. Estimated by its purchasing power there was \$16.50 per head in 1865 and there is about \$16.50 per head now.

A single question put to Mr. Cary would have exploded his theory, and it is this: If the hard times were caused by a scarcity of money, why is interest so much lower, both for the government and private parties now, than it was at the close of the war? Reducing the circulation and raising the rate of interest, which Cary advocates, would cause the money to flee away to safer communities.

LIES ABOUT NATIONAL BANKS.
 Cary said that all the money in the country is now hoarded up in National banks. None is held by farmers or business men, nor can it be obtained by them. At the same time he was selling countless thousands of bushels of wheat and getting cash for it from the banks. He stated the capital of the National banks of the country at \$400,000,000 and their discounts at \$1,200,000,000. The comptroller of the currency, in December, 1877, reported the national banking capital at \$450,000,000, being 20 per cent more than Cary stated, and the loans and discounts at \$838,000,000, being 21 per cent more than Cary stated. But this is coming nearer the truth than he does in most of his statements. The total property of the people of the United States is about \$30,000,000,000, and Cary pretends that one-sixtieth part of this property in banking capital has gobbled up all the money! Pray how are the banks to make those enormous profits on their circulation which you talk about, unless they part with their notes? They cannot eat their cake and keep it too!

CIRCULATION AND TAXATION.
 Cary declared that the people of the United States pay \$17 taxes per head, with only \$12 circulation, while in England they pay \$24 taxes per head with \$17 circulation, and in France \$24 taxes per head with \$36 circulation. Now the people of the United States pay no taxes to the general government excepting on whisky, tobacco, friction matches, patent medicines, banking, and imported goods. If a farmer or working man uses no whisky or tobacco, has no connection with banks, and consumes no goods from foreign countries, he pays not a cent of tax unless he is on matches or patent medicines. The farmer's family of six persons, instead of paying \$102, would not pay one dollar unless they indulged in the above articles. The amount of circulation has nothing to do with the taxes per head, for taxes are nowhere levied on that basis. Men with the largest families often pay the least tax.

Cary exaggerated enormously in saying that the people of the United States pay to the general government \$17 per head for taxes. The total annual revenue collected in 1876 amounted to \$265,000,000, and in 1877 about \$249,000,000 (as shown by the American almanac, page 244). Estimating the population of the country at 43,000,000, this is only about \$6 per head; Cary lies to the extent of \$11 per head; he lies down the circulation 33 per cent, and lies up the taxes 190 per cent, and he knows it.

AT THE UNEMPLOYED LABOR.
 At the outset of his speech Cary had evidently felt the lash of the press for his exaggerations and only said that "a very large number are unemployed, the productive industries are paralyzed, merchants can't pay their rent and clerk-hire, and farmers cannot get a living unless they are pinching old cusses who would get rich on two nickels a day." Twice after in his speech he asserted that there are 1,000,000 of men in this country seeking for labor and unable to obtain it. This is one-ninth of the laboring force of the country, and in Lansing it would show at least 190 enforced idlers, in Ingham county 750, and in the State of Michigan 32,000. Every observing man knows this to be a gross falsehood, and the statistics lately gathered with exactness in Massachusetts show no such appalling result.

Last March, at Detroit, Cary said there were 3,000,000 wholly out of work, and 3,000,000 more only half employed, and 3,000,000 more who, he obliged to lie idle for one month, would starve with their families. This was so ridiculous that in June, at Ypsilanti, he reduced the number to 2,000,000 in each of the three classes. In August, at Jackson, he got down to 1,200,000, and at Lansing he only pretended that there were 1,000,000 unemployed. He says nothing about the half-employed, and those who hang on the ragged edge with only one month's earnings between them and starvation. At this rate Cary will have all the laboring men at work before election. We submit that he is swallowing his own lies about as fast as even a man with an ostrich stomach like his could be expected to do.

THE INCOME TAX.
 Cary pronounced the income tax to be

the only just and proper tax ever levied in the United States since the war began. Of course he didn't like the whisky and tobacco tax; his temperance principles were too weak to carry him so far as that; but the income tax, he said, struck the rich man and the heavy capitalist, and was the only tax by which the share of the public burden could be fairly shared. On what they got from dividends and interest on bonds. Old A. T. Stewart paid \$250,000 income tax a year. Here Mr. Cary falsely cited the detested bondholder by naming a man who made his money out of dry goods—a specimen of the bloated and bloated consequent on a depreciated currency. Stewart never invested in government bonds or bank stock. The wealthiest men in this country have been merchants, manufacturers, real-estate owners, and railroad men, not bondholders. But Cary said the income tax was "promptly repealed by rich men, who lobbied it to death in a year or two." The income tax (see American Almanac for 1878, page 67) first took effect in 1863, and was continued in force until the close of 1871. It was thus collected from the people for nine successive years—more than double the period of the war. It was an unequal tax, grinding men of small means, and men of great wealth, whose fortunes were uncertain, usually managed to escape, and thousands of them swore down their incomes, being able to do so from the nature of their business, like Samuel J. Tilden. The income tax was never resorted to in any country except from the pressure of war, as it is an unequal, unreliable proposition, offering a premium for perjury and dishonesty. From the way Cary talked of the income tax, one would suppose it to be the only decent tax ever levied, and that it lasted only a short time; whereas it was a severe tax on people of moderate means who were honest, and was evaded by the dishonest ones like Tilden, and Cary, the latter of whom grumbled because his tax was taken out of his salary as congressman.

COIN PAYMENT OF BONDS.
 The chief grievance of the people according to Cary, is that certain bonds of the United States, known as 5-20's, were at first made payable in greenbacks, but by the terms of the law of 1869 they became payable finally in coin. This is a pet lie among the irredeemables, but it has no foundation, and has been exposed hundreds of times. The original act of 1863, under which the 5-20's were issued, made the interest payable in coin, and one per cent of the principal was annually set apart in coin as a sinking fund. These bonds did not state on their face nor did the law prescribe how they were to be paid. We write this with our eyes on the bonds at hand, and it calls for so many "dollar" words, which are the chief of the United States issued called for a given number of dollars, not in any special currency, for no currency was recognized in government payments up to 1862 excepting coin or its equivalent. All the earlier bonds of the government read "payable in coin," and the later ones, precisely like the 5-20's. All the debates of the government, and all the arguments of all the circles and all the newspapers, and all the interest of these bonds was intended to be payable in coin. The idea of paying them in depreciated promises to pay never was broached until 1867, and the "boss" repudiator was George H. Pendleton. He had influence enough to force the state of Ohio, both Democrats and Republicans, to accept his idea. John Whitcomb, a Senator Morton flouted the Republican party, nor by any Republican convention excepting one in Ohio, and was expressly condemned in the national Republican platform of 1868, on which Grant was elected overwhelmingly. The "strengthening" of the will of the majority does not change the method of payment of a single bond, but declares that all bonds not specified to be paid in currency shall be paid in coin, thus confirming the contract as it originally existed and was understood and had been uniformly carried out. This was done to enable the government to fund its 6 per cents into 5-20's, and to reduce the interest, and it was finished the end. All the 5, 4 and 3 per cents which have since been issued take the place of 6 per cents, and the interest charge could not have been reduced without this pledge.

When the Democratic party went out of power in 1861, the tail ends of the salaries of office-holders were paid with money borrowed at 12 per cent. The Republican party is now funding the Democratic debt at 6 per cent. The Democratic administration has reduced the rate of interest two-thirds in 17 years! No wonder Cary groans, and bellows, and unbuckles his shirt sleeves, and flings his dirty paper collar loose on a single button, that his sadly overburdened heart may relieve itself in bellowing.

CIRCULATING THE GREENBACKS.
 Cary made a ridiculous failure when he undertook to explain to his small audience how the greenbacks are going to be circulated among the people, when that new issue is made on which the National party proposes to erect a gorgeous new civilization and promises unbounded prosperity for everybody, especially for the lazy and the overgrown. He said that in John Sherman's place, he would call in the 5-20 bonds which were originally payable (he said) in greenbacks, and tender his new issue of greenbacks to the holders, and compel them to surrender the bonds or have the interest stopped. The amount of these 5-20's was only \$24,000,000. After that, the holders of the bonds would take their money and spend it for their living, or convert it into property, or loan it out a second time. This sum would only amount to \$12 per head for all the people of the United States—not enough to keep an average poor family three months, if distributed pro rata. But how the poor families set to get any of it? Will the bondholders set to work at work and pay them wages? Not much. After these bonds are wiped out, all the other interest bearing obligations of the government are payable in coin by the terms of the law and the face of the bonds. How is Cary going to get any more of his new, gorgeous, irredeemable, greenbacks out among the people? His expedient was to let the 5-20's call that game, and that is really the next step in the programme. Repudiation is the root of all this irredeemable agitation. Cary is steeped in the rascally idea until he quivers in his sneering lips and flashes from his knavish eyes.

What would be the next step to get your greenbacks into circulation, Mr. Cary? On to provide for less than one-third of the national debt, and after that, the government promises and the government credit would sink so low, by an act of bad faith, that a month's wages for a soldier would not buy a pair of shoes.

Cary says: "Compel the National banks to surrender their bonds and take greenbacks for them, and then the banks will have to circulate the greenbacks." According to the report of the controller of currency for 1877, page XX, the National banks only held \$13,000,000

of the 5-20s about which there is any dispute as to the payment of the principal in coin. All their other bonds deposited for circulation, amounting to \$330,000,000, are expressly payable in gold and silver. Do you harbor another scheme for repudiation, Sam Cary, in the depths of your dishonest heart? And even if the banks should ever have their bonds wiped out with greenbacks, they will have just the same (or more) currency to lend than they had before, and will ask higher interest for it because of the loss of a slight profit on their circulation. How are poor men to get hold of money from these banks, unless they have good security to offer for loans?

UNIVERSAL LEGAL TENDER.
 Cary complains that government has discredited its own greenbacks by refusing to take them for tariff duties. This was a bargain made in the exigencies of war, when no bonds could be sold without the interest and principal were payable in coin, as has always been the case. The government was hard up, the rebels were victorious in some parts of the country, secession had many sympathizers in the north, carrying the elections in several states. This issue of limited treasury notes, which has turned out well for the government, involved great risk to the sellers of property or lenders of money in the government's bonds. It is only suitable in a repudiator, a communist, and a thief at heart, to raise a question at this late date as to the pledges attending that early issue of greenbacks. Had the government kept one of its pledges—that which made them convertible into interest bearing bonds—there would have been no Carys or other inflammatory spouters against capital, because we should have returned to a specie basis twelve years ago.

Cary now wants greenbacks which will pay taxes anywhere; but he cannot have them from the general government, for each state has the power to prescribe that taxes within its borders shall be paid in coin. This has been done in Oregon and the action is sustained by a decision of the U. S. supreme court. With all Cary's impudence, he dare not assail a settled rule of the government, like this. His taxpaying quality in the greenback is therefore knocked in head, unless he can reorganize the supreme court by hanging the justices, those "pimps of the money power," and appointing a new batch of lawyers like Frank Dumont, J. E. Fichols, and J. B. Judson, men who are not "lawyers enough to hurt."

THE LEGAL TENDER FALLACY.
 Cary and his followers make a great handle of the legal tender idea as connected with the greenback. They don't want promises to pay; they don't want them convertible into coin, they want legal tender currency is good enough and will answer every purpose. We have shown that it will not answer to pay taxes with in some states of the union. We know it will not answer to trade with in the Pacific coast states. We know it will not answer in our immense commerce with foreign nations, and the greenbacks must be converted into money like theirs, before business can be transacted with them. This involves a "shave" every time it is done. Cary says his gold dollar would be shaved down to 36 cents in going once around the world; and although he lies outrageously, yet there is always a shave in converting an irredeemable paper currency into a currency that is equal to gold. The shave is on productive industry, and enriches the money-changers or "pimps of the money power." They are the ones who profit by fluctuation in money values, while labor loses. Cary knows this, but the money power which keeps his jaw in motion don't want the people to know it. That money power is trying to squirm out of debt, or to sell property at inflation prices, and Cary is its attorney at \$3 a speech.

LEGISLATION AGAINST THE POOR.
 The perpetual burden of Cary's speech is the wrong done to the poor man by legislation in favor of the rich. He never says a word of the benefits done to poor men by protecting our home industry, by granting them homesteads on the public lands, by exempting their land from taxation, by giving them free and cheap postage, cheap education, and a million other blessings, such as the poor people of no other country ever enjoyed. To hear Cary talk, one would suppose that old Nero of Rome or bloody Mary of England ruled the United States, instead of men elected by the people, of their own free choice, amenable as servants.

THE CROWING LIE
 of all the swarn from Cary's lips is the impudent story that silver was demonetized in 1873 by the intrigues of the "gold bugs." Congressmen and the president, says Cary, were in entire ignorance of what was done.

The Congressional Record shows that the bill for demonetizing the silver dollar was nearly three years before congress; that the measure was repeatedly and emphatically urged by the secretary of the treasury; that it received five different considerations and favorable reports by the finance and coinage committees; that it was repeatedly read in full in both houses, printed in full with the amendments in attached different times; the debates on it filled 144 columns of the Congressional Globe; and no measure affecting the currency was more thoroughly and exhaustively discussed on both sides. Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania then had charge of the bill, and his hypocrisy in attacking it last winter was nearly exposed by Mr. Garfield. The bill was passed, and substituted the lower priced silver, and for the higher priced metal, silver, and a reversal in the value of the two did not take place until 1864. It was conceived in the interest of the poor against the rich, and Cary knows this very well, but will keep on repeating the lie, for the want of truth in support of his crack-brained theories.

CARY AS A COMMUNIST.
 He is so diabolically sophistical that single passages, teaching the doctrine of communism, are somewhat hard to find, but we have culled a few from his undisputed speeches, and they teach the propriety of pulling down the industrious and frugal to prop up the lazy and wasteful. Cary lays himself out to gain applause from the men who do the least work, and this of itself shows his ruling idea. He repeats in every speech that "as soon as we [the irredeemables] can get all the bankrupts and tramps into our party, we will be in the majority." This is a direct appeal to the people who have no property to seize on the government, in hopes they may get some money without work.

In his speech before the Social Science association at Cincinnati, in May last, Cary sneered at "soup-houses, dealing out ladlesful of thin comfort," and declared that for his part, "if he were in the poor man's place, sooner than accept such relief, he would meet the capitalists on the highway and demand of him a share of his surplus." Cary was rebuked on the spot and winced before his indignant hearers. The Cincinnati papers of the next day spoke of him as "Cary the highwayman."

At Jackson, Aug. 6, he is reported to have said that "the sooner the carcasses of the rich and their children are in the

hands of the undertaker, the santon, and the devil, the better for the country." An irredeemable paper has printed some portions of Cary's speech, among them we find the following passage: "There is an overproduction of workmen," you say. I should think if that was the case God would give the rich people more children, so that there would be less laborers to suffer. Rich men have few children, and God regulates that matter because he knows that the children of the rich are generally raised without the habits of industry, that they become drones in human society, and that in nine cases out of ten the sooner their worthless carcasses are handed over to the undertaker, the santon and the devil, the better the world will be."

If this does not teach hatred of the rich, and especially of their children, whom he calls "drones," (what is Cary but a "drone," running his saw one-quarter of the working hrs. of each day for \$3, while the laborer has to toil a whole day for \$1) then there is no meaning in language. If God regulates the matter, he does right in allowing the children of the rich to live; and whoever disputes this right or sentences them prematurely to death deserves to be called a communist of the worst kind. Cary's teachings in this instance would clearly show that the children of the rich have no business on earth excepting to share their property with those less fortunate. In this city, speaking of the objection that unless the government pay its bonds in accordance with the way they were understood to be payable, it cannot get any money when another war breaks out, and thus will have to go down, Cary said: "Any government which takes a poor man by the collar and puts him in the army, has a right to take the rich man's money and buys hard tack and blankets for the soldiers."

This rank communism, based upon gross falsehood. The government drafts its soldiers from among all the able-bodied men, whether rich or poor. Nobody who can carry a musket is exempt from the summons, and when they go into the army, they are paid alike; if wounded, they are cared for alike; if disabled they are pensioned alike; and if killed, their widows, orphans, or child relatives receive their pensions alike. On the other hand, the government is forbidden by the constitution to take any private property without just compensation to the owner, and it would be the vilest outrage and the worst oppression to seize any loyal man's property to carry on war with, and allow him no compensation. No government could stand for a month on such a basis as this, and Cary knows it. Whenever the property of any loyal man is taken in war time, receipts or obligations are always issued for it, and in due season the owners are paid. The government of course has a right to take property for public use, and to draft able-bodied men into the army for the public defense; but it must treat all men alike, rich or poor, and pay for the property of all, whether belonging to the rich or poor.

Cause for Rejoicing.

Only four months more and then resumption of specie payment. The country will then have a sound, non-fluctuating mixed currency of coin, national bank notes, and greenbacks, in nearly equal parts, and convertible at par, paper into coin or coin into paper, and all guaranteed by the national Government. No country can then claim to possess a superior monetary system to that of our own country.

The Trade Dollar.

Secretary Sherman has addressed a long letter to O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, O., concerning the issue of the trade dollar and the present depreciation in its value. Upon the latter point Secretary Sherman says: At no time and on no account have they ever been received or paid out by the Treasury, and it is a cause of regret that so many of our people should have accepted them at their face value, thus enabling their owners to put them into circulation at considerable profit. Under date of July 25, 1878, the Director of the Mint published a table from which the value of coins can be ascertained. He does not advise any one to dispose of them at such rates. As early as August 24, 1876, the department informed an inquirer that the trade dollar had only bullion value, and this information has been repeated scores of times and published by the press throughout the country. To avoid the labor of preparing manuscript letters the Director of the Mint embodied the information in a circular, adding thereto tables for computation of its value. There was no new decision involved in the circular, though possibly the publication may have hastened the depreciation of the coins to their true value, an event which was inevitable and could not have been much longer delayed.

CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING.—Another harvest has been mainly gathered. And what great yellow waves of plenty are rolling around the farmers' doors! A ride through the country now presents scenes of most satisfying beauty. The anxious suspense of the growing time is over. The seas of ripened grain have bowed their glittering wave to the reaper. They are dotting the stubble in countless shocks, or stand around the barn like graceful horns of wealth. The corn still in the field is pushing rapidly toward ripeness with a whole good month of unbroken sunlight ahead in which to arden and varnish its yellow heads. The pastures fresh and succulent, as if it were June, are inviting the sleek cattle to an indefinite browse. And the woods and groves, bright and glittering as in spring, give suggestions of shade and rest that quite complete the picture. The skies that begin to have a deepening yellow tinge toward sunset, and the second clover reaching up above the stubble, hint at Fall and make it certain that we are approaching the boundary-line between the fullness of life and the slow approach of death. So even amid the crowded evidences of Divine goodness the seasons melt into each other, and tell us of our change. Summer and Autumn are touching fingers over our heads—journ summer and pallid Autumn are interweaving their lights to impress life's gathered harvests, its ended work and its flushed evening.—*Interior.*

Whenever young ladies learn so to stick a pin in their apron strings that it won't scratch a fellow's wrist there will be more marriages.

The Rise in Mining Stocks.

[San Francisco Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]
 In my last I quoted the advance in stocks of the Bodie district from mere nominal prices, the Bodie mine, for instance, from 50 cents to \$12. To-day it is \$25—and it would seem that the present price is not too high, inasmuch as the mine is producing \$15,000 per day, and will pay a dividend of \$2 if not \$3, per share. The adjoining mines, of course, sympathize, and have advanced, on the prospects of the district. In the present rise, contrary to the usual course of things, men of small means have been benefited. The stock was so low they were able to purchase, and the advance has made them happy. As an instance, I met a young chap within two weeks who was lamenting that he had not money to buy a few shares of Bodie. He was then seeking a friend of whom he hoped to borrow a couple of hundred dollars. He found him, made a raise, and bought 400 shares at \$1 a share, hypotheating the stock for the other 200. To-day he could sell out for \$10,000, and will get his dividend of \$3 per share. Of course, he is as happy as a clam; never had so much money in his life. Another gentleman that I know, who had money and buys largely, bought a short time since a lot of miscellaneous stocks, and left them with his broker, and had entirely forgotten what stocks they were. Yesterday his broker, meeting him, said to him: "Don't you think I had better sell your Bodie stock?" "Bodie Bodie, have I any Bodie?" "Well, yes, rather; 2,000 shares." "The deuce you say. Sell it." The broker did so, and sent him a check for \$50,000. William M. Lent, a well-known mining operator, of whom I spoke in my last letter as holding 10,000 shares in this mine, I learned to-day holds 30,000 which probably cost him 50 cents a share. To-day he could have sold it out for \$750,000, and probably can do so to-morrow, and quite likely more. He will draw in a few days a dividend of \$90,000 but he will hold for future dividends—and so we go.

In no other country in the world can such a state of affairs exist, and in no other do such chances occur. No man is safe; almost anybody is likely to make a fortune on the turn; we don't all do it, of course, and these are exceptional cases but still a great many people have made money by the recent advance. Take Sierra Nevada, for instance; about two months ago it sold for \$1.50 per share; to-day it sold for \$35. An investment of \$1,500 in sixty days returns \$33,500 profit. The unexpected dividend of \$1 per share declared to-day on California has had a tendency to brace up the market and make people feel cheerful; in fact, everybody feels encouraged, and the feeling prevails throughout the entire business community.

HOW THE DESCENDANTS OF THE AZTECS REGARDED THE ECLIPSE.—We have had a great deal about the recent eclipse of the sun from the scientific gentlemen, but now from New Mexico comes an amusing account of how the phenomenon was regarded by that little handful of sun-worshippers and descendants of the ancient Aztecs, the Pueblo Indians. Unprepared by any almanac for the event, the gradual hiding of the face of their luminous god caused the greatest consternation among the simple Pueblos. The chief of the village was called from his hut, and with every eye strained heavenward, anxious council was held over this dire visitation of midday gloom. Evidently some great sin had been committed by one of them, and their sun god was hiding his face in anger. Who the particular Jonah of the occasion was could not of course be known, but every effort must be promptly made to appease the wrathful divinity. A messenger was sent to neighboring clan, keepers of the eternal flame burning in honor of Montezuma, with the injunction that the memorial fire should be made brighter and stronger than ever. Only one more method of expiation remained. The women of the tribe, old and young—200 in all—were commanded to hasten to the track used for foot-races on fete days, and there, disrobing themselves, run in pairs naked till either they fell from exhaustion or the light returned. The tribe assembled and the women ran. Solemnly the men looked on, and eagerly and prayerfully the women raced about the course for upwards of two hours. Then the sun shone once more, and great was the rejoicing. Each woman was looked upon as a heroine and borne home in triumph. This custom of requiring the women to run naked on such occasions is of very ancient origin, an injunction, the Indians say, laid upon them by Montezuma himself.

Yankee Thrift.

The waiters here at the Proile House are all students. College boys and seminary girls answer to the beck and nod in the dining room, and excellent waiters they make. A number of the girls in seasons past have made a very strong impression upon the hotel guests, and the result. Excellent wives they have made, too. And why should they not? A bashful young doctor fell head and ears over in love with the damsel who served his chops and omelettes. He watched her every movement, and looked jealous when another of his sex extracted a smile from her. After he left the hotel he sent a handsome diamond ring to her, and asked her if—if he might marry her. That was the long and the short of the letter, and she—very wisely said he might. Charley Greenleaf, the jolly proprietor, says that he will attend their wedding and will do the handsome, for the girl was one of his best waiters.—*White Mountain Letter.*

A little boy ran away from home, and while enjoying himself in forbidden fields, a thunder storm came up, and it began to hail. His guilty conscience needed no accuser. Running home, he burst into the presence of his astonished mamma, exclaiming breathlessly: "Ma, ma, God's frowning stones at me!"

THE PRESIDENT.

His Speech at St. Paul.

The President has been very warmly received at the West. Soon after his arrival at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 5th inst., he addressed the assembled multitude on the Fair Grounds, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MINNESOTA.—I wish to make my sincere acknowledgments to the Governor of Minnesota, Gov. Pillsbury, to the Mayor of St. Paul, Mayor Dawson, to the president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, Mr. George French, and to those associated with them, and to the people of the State, whom they represent, for their kind and generous welcome. I know very well that nothing which I can do or say will be a fitting and adequate return for your kindness, but I earnestly desire to say something touching the material interests of the country, which will tend at least to encourage those who need encouragement, and to give increased hope to those who are already hopeful. The most interesting questions in public affairs which now engage the attention of the people of the United States are those which relate to the financial condition of the country. Since the financial panic and collapse five years ago, capital and labor and business capacity have found it hard to get profitable employment. We have had what is commonly and properly known as hard times. In such times men naturally ask: What can be done? How long is this stagnation of business to last? Are there any facts which indicate an early return to better times? I wish to ask your attention for a few minutes, while I present some facts and figures which show a progressive improvement in the financial condition of the General Government. It will be for you to consider what inferences may fairly be drawn as to their bearing on the question of a revival of business prosperity throughout the country.

The financial condition of the Government of the United States is shown by its debt, its receipts and its expenditures, the currency, and the state of trade with foreign countries.

Let us consider the present state of the public debt. The ascertained debt reached its highest point soon after the close of the war, in August, 1865, and amounted to \$2,757,689,571.48. In addition to this, it was estimated that there were enough unadjusted claims against the Government of unquestioned validity to swell the total debt to \$3,000,000. How to deal with this great burden was one of the gravest questions which pressed for decision as the result of the war. It will be remembered that in important speeches and in the public press the opinion was confidently declared that the debt could never be paid; that great nations never did pay their war debts; that our debt would be like that of England—permanent, and a burden on ourselves and our posterity for all time. Some advocated and many feared repudiation. There were those also who thought a national debt was a national blessing. Fortunately, however, the eminent gentleman at the head of the treasury, Mr. Hugh McCulloch, did not hold these views. He believed, and the people believed, that the debt was not a blessing, but a burden, and that it ought to be, and could be honestly paid. The policy adopted was to reduce the debt and thereby strengthen the public credit, so as to refund the debt at lower rates of interest. And now I give you the results: The debt has been reduced until now it is only \$2,035,580,324.85. This is a reduction, as compared with the ascertained debt thirteen years ago, of \$722,109,248.58. More than one-fourth of the debt has been paid off in thirteen years. If we compare the present debt with the actual debt thirteen years ago—placing the actual debt at \$3,000,000,000—the reduction amounts to \$1,000,000,000, or one-third the total debt. Thus it has been demonstrated that the United States can and will pay the national debt.

Encouraging as are these facts, they do not fully show the progress made in relieving the country from the burden of its war debt. All who have to borrow money to carry debts know the importance of the question of interest. The total amount of interest-bearing debt at the time it reached its highest point, August 31, 1865, was as follows:

Four per cent bonds.....	\$ 618,127.93
Five per cent bonds.....	289,173,727.05
Six per cent bonds.....	1,064,712,279.33
7-30 United States notes.....	\$30,000,000.00
Compound interest notes, six per cent.....	217,024,190.00

Total interest-bearing notes.....\$2,811,530,294.96
The total annual interest charge amounted to..... 130,977,697.84

This was an oppressive burden. For interest alone we were paying more than double the total current expenses of the Government in any year of peace prior to the war for the Union. With such a burden for interest, it is not strange that many believed that the debt could never be paid. But, as we have seen, a better opinion prevailed. Those who believed that by strengthening the national credit the rates of interest might be reduced were sustained by the public judgment.

The ability and the purpose to pay the debt according to its letter and spirit were demonstrated. It was seen that the successful management of the debt depended on the rates of interest to be paid; that a reduction of one per cent on our whole interest-bearing debt would be a yearly saving in interest of over \$20,000,000; that a reduction of two per cent, in the rate of interest would save to the country over \$40,000,000, which is the interest at four per cent, on \$1,000,000,000.

The policy of reducing the debt and thereby strengthening the public credit having been adopted, let us observe the result in the present condition of the public debt with respect to interest. The total interest-bearing debt, August 1st 1878, was as follows:

Three per cent, navy pension fund ..	\$ 14,000,000
Four per cent bonds.....	112,850,000
Four-and-a-half per cents.....	246,000,000
Five per cents.....	707,336,630
Six per cents.....	733,561,250

Total present int. bearing debt.....\$1,809,677,900

The interest on which, amounts to the sum of \$95,181,007.50 per annum. It thus appears that in thirteen years the interest-bearing debt has been reduced from \$2,811,530,294.96 to \$1,809,677,900.

677,900, a gain in the amount of the interest-bearing debt of \$571,852,394.96.

The reduction of the annual interest charge is \$55,796,690.34, or more than 50 per cent. of what we now pay. If the reduction of annual interest were placed in a sinking fund at four per cent. interest, it would pay off the whole debt in less than 25 years.

There has been another gratifying and important improvement in the state of the public debt. A few years ago our bonds were largely owned in foreign countries. It is estimated that in 1871 from \$800,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 were held abroad. We then paid from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annually to Europe for interest alone. Now the bonds are mainly held in our own country. It is estimated that five-sixths of them are held in the United States, and only one-sixth abroad. Instead of paying to foreigners \$50,000,000, we now pay them only about \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year, and the interest on the debt is mainly paid to our own citizens. It appears from what has been shown that since the close of the war, since the panic of five years ago, there has been a great change in the condition of the debt. The change has been one of improvement.

1. The debt has been greatly reduced.

2. The interest to be paid has been largely diminished.

3. And it is to be paid at home instead of abroad.

The burden of taxation has been reduced since 1866, the first year after the war, as follows:

The taxes in 1866 were:	
Customs.....	\$170,046,651.53
Internal revenue.....	309,226,813.42
Total.....	\$479,273,465.00

The taxes in 1878 were:	
Customs.....	\$130,177,680.20
Internal revenue.....	110,881,644.74
Total.....	\$240,752,324.94

Reduction of taxes since 1866.....\$247,521,140.06

TAXATION THE YEAR OF THE PANIC.

1873—Customs.....	\$188,089,522.70
Internal revenue.....	113,729,314.14
Total.....	\$301,818,836.84

1878.....	240,752,324.94
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Reduction since the panic.....\$ 61,066,511.90

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures have been reduced since the end of the war as follows:

1876—Expenditures, including pensions and interest.....	\$357,542,675.16
1878.....	239,964,326.89

Reduction of expenditures.....\$117,578,348.26

EXPENDITURES THE YEAR OF THE PANIC.

1873.....	\$290,345,245.33
1878.....	239,964,326.89

Reduction in five years.....\$ 50,380,918.43

The improvement in the currency since the close of the war has been very great. In 1865 the paper currency of the country consisted of

Greenbacks.....	\$492,757,004
National bank notes.....	176,219,955
Fractional currency.....	26,344,742
Old demand notes.....	402,965

Treasury notes, compound interest notes and state bank notes, estimated.....100,000,000

Total.....\$785,719,296

Its value was 69 32-100 of the dollar in coin, and its total value in coin was \$569,929,395.19.

In 1878 our paper currency consisted of

Greenbacks.....	\$346,681,016.00
National bank notes.....	324,512,248.00
Fractional currency.....	15,647,768.77

Total.....\$686,841,032.77

Each dollar of paper currency is now worth 99 3/4 cents in coin, and the total value in coin of our paper currency is more than \$684,000,000.

The value of the paper dollar is as stable as that of coin. Coin and paper are practically abreast of each other. The fluctuations in the value of the paper dollar has not in the last five months exceeded the fraction of a cent.

The total increase in the coin value of our paper currency since 1865 is about \$175,000,000.

Nothing connected with the financial affairs of the Government is more interesting and instructive than the state of trade with foreign countries.

THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

during the year ending June 30, 1878, were larger than during any previous year in the history of the country.

From the year 1863 to the year 1878 the net imports into the United States largely exceeded the exports into the United States, the excess of imports ranging from \$39,000,000 to \$182,000,000.

During the years 1874 and 1875, the exports and imports were about equal. During the years ending June 30, 1876, 1877, 1878, however, the domestic exports exceeded the net imports, the excess of exports increasing rapidly from year to year. This is shown as follows:

Year ending, June 30.	Excess of exports over net imports.
1876.....	\$ 79,643,481.
1877.....	131,132,084.
1878.....	257,852,067.

The total value of exports from the United States increased from \$269,389,900 in 1868, to \$630,889,708 in 1878; an increase of \$361,500,808, or 133 per cent.

The following table shows the principal commodities, the exportation of which has greatly increased during the last ten years:

Commodities.	Year ending June 30, 1868.	1878.	Increase.
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Agricultural implements.....	\$ 673,381	\$ 2,575,198	\$ 1,901,817
Animals living.....	733,395	5,844,659	5,111,266
Bread and breadstuffs.....	68,980,997	181,774,507	112,793,510
Iron and steel manufactures.....	6,389,429	12,084,048	5,694,619
Coal.....	1,516,220	2,339,467	823,247
Copper and brass manufactures.....	989,250	3,075,349	2,139,099
Cotton manufactures.....	4,871,055	11,435,028	6,564,574
Fruit.....	406,512	1,376,969	970,457
Leather and manufactures.....	1,414,372	8,077,659	6,663,287
Oil cake.....	2,913,445	5,095,163	2,181,718
Oil cake and petroleum.....	21,810,676	46,574,974	24,764,298
Provisions.....	30,278,253	128,549,986	98,271,733
Total.....	140,926,987	\$408,826,091	\$267,899,104

The total increase in the value of agricultural products exported from the United States in the year 1878 over the exports of the year ending June 30, 1868, amounts to \$273,471,282, or 86 per cent.

This is shown as follows:

Domestic exports of agricultural products during the years ending June 30:	
1868.....	\$319,094,531.
1878.....	592,475,813.

Increase.....\$273,471,282

Percentage of increase..... 86 per cent.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The balance of trade against the United States in the five years next before the panic was as follows:

1873.....	\$131,386,632
1874.....	43,186,640
1875.....	77,403,506
1876.....	182,417,491
1877.....	112,696,288

Total in five years.....\$554,082,607

Or an average of over \$110,000,000 a year.

As we have already seen, the balance of trade in the last three years in favor of the United States is \$488,582,539, or an average of more than \$110,000,000 a year.

The balance of trade the last year, if compared with that of the two years next before the panic, shows a gain in favor of the United States, in one year, of over \$400,000,000.

It is not necessary that I should dwell upon the importance of this favorable state of the balance of trade. Balances must be settled in cash—in the money of the world. The enterprises of our business men reach out to all parts of the world. Our agricultural and manufactured products move and more seek and find their market in foreign countries. The commerce of all parts of the world, bound together more than ever before by steamships, railroads and telegraph, is so connected on the same principles and by the same instrumentalities by all who take part in it.

We cannot if we would, isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world. In all our measures for the improvement of our financial condition we should remember that our increasing trade with South America and with the Old World requires that our financial system shall be based on principles whose soundness and wisdom are sanctioned by the universal experience and the general judgment of all mankind.

With diminished and still diminishing public burdens of debt, expenditures and interest, with an improved condition of currency and foreign trade, we may well hope that we are on the threshold of better times. But we must not forget that the surest foundation of a restored financial prosperity is a sound constitutional currency and unstained national credit.

There is another interesting subject that is worth giving attention to, and I think is encouraging and full of hope. The surplus population of the Atlantic slope States are finding their way as they never did before, to the beautiful States and Territories of the West [applause]; and what does that mean? It means relief to the East. The surplus population that goes off gives a better opportunity for the employment of labor and industry there, and here and in the new States they are making their homes and they are furnishing them a market for the surplus from the old States; but it has more than double advantages—it relieves the States, it furnishes a market to the old States, and with their products in the new States they help to swell the tide of exports to the old countries. That is what this change of population means. You know much more about it than I do. You have lived here and seen it. To-day in conversation with a very young gentleman, Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, [great laughter and applause]—I thought some of the people would be pleased to hear me call him so young, [laughter] he said he remembered about 30 years ago when in this whole Territory of Minnesota and Dakota they managed, by counting up half-breeds and all sorts of good counting, to make the census 4,500 people. [Laughter.] In this town of St. Paul they perhaps had 150 inhabitants, down at Minneapolis perhaps 50. The precise number in Minnesota I don't know, and now if you are not a million you soon will be, [applause] and St. Paul, well, I cannot enter upon that—I am a little afraid—but the truth is, my friends, that St. Paul and the neighboring flourishing city of Minneapolis, whatever you may think, are one in interest, one in the future—one great city in spite of present difficulties. [Great and prolonged applause.] They laughed at me a little, you know, as being disposed to conciliate. [Great laughter.] I may be mistaken, but I think ten years will show you a city of 100,000, 150,000, or 200,000, embracing in its precious fold both the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. [Great applause.] And now this movement of population, what is it doing here? We see the great States, one in the distant South, one in the center, and one here. There is Texas, an empire in itself, receiving a larger number in its population, perhaps, than were ever received in any state whatever in the present decade, having sugar, cotton, and wheat and cattle. There is the State of Kansas, the pioneer in the great struggle which dedicated all America to freedom and the stars and stripes forever. [continuous and prolonged applause] and she is having her share of the prosperity. And Minnesota, I need not say God bless Minnesota; He is blessing her [renewed applause.] And here let us remember what great blessings we have. It is not merely national prosperity, it is not merely great crops of wheat and corn, and a great number of cattle, but the fact that I see around me show that no shadow of pestilence is upon this community or perhaps never can be, while down your noble river affliction is spread all over that country. We admire and sympathize with the noble men and women who, as physicians and nurses, are carrying succor to Grenada and Memphis and New Orleans and the other cities afflicted. I am told that you of Minnesota of your abundance propose to do something of your share toward giving relief to those stricken communities. [Applause.]

Now my friends, with this picture, as I think so full of hope for the future, for you and I, as individuals, I venture with confidence upon predictions of prosperity reviving. I have no spirit of prophecy, but reasoning let us see how it stands: The debt is a great burden upon labor and capital. Taxation is a great burden upon labor and capital, and it is greatly diminished and still diminishing. So it is as to the expenses of the Government. And then with that which helps us, a sound currency coming and immigration coming, may I not confidently say that these are indications at least that we are marching to the threshold of reviving general business prosperity? [Great applause.] And now shall we look around for a new way to pay old debts, or shall we march in the path marked out by the fathers—the path of honesty, of industry, of economy? Shall we do what Washington and Franklin would advise? That is the question before the people to-day. My friends, I enter upon no argument upon a disputed question, but I say as my opinion (we may be mistaken, all of us, but I believe it) that a restored financial condition depends largely

upon an honest currency. [Great applause.] And why do I say this? The commerce of the world is the commerce now in which we take a part, and that is the same thing the globe around. We have with us to-day the gentleman who is at the head of the signal service of the United States. He is known popularly as "Old Probabilities." [Great laughter.] He is not old, and I fear he is not at all ways probable, [renewed laughter], but certainly in the science of meteorology he has gone farther than any other; and what does he tell us? He says that this atmosphere of ours, this circumbient air that surrounds the globe, is one, is a unit, and that they have discovered by observations all over the globe that a great commotion, a great disturbance on any sea or any continent, sooner or later is felt on every other sea and every other continent; and where there are very hard times in one great nation, sooner or later it goes clear around. We should then base our financial system on principles and by instrumentalities that are sanctioned and approved by the best judgment of the whole commercial world. Then, I repeat, if we want our standard of financial prosperity to be based upon a sure and safe foundation, let us all remember that its best security is an unstained national credit and a sound constitutional currency. [Great and prolonged applause.]

Cheering Indications.

A few days since a Detroit wife called at the office of a prominent physician to consult him regarding her husband's state of health, and being invited to explain the points she said:

"Well, he eats enough, and doesn't shirk work, but he doesn't seem to have any ambition to go anywhere. He hasn't been to church for a year, won't even go to the door of an evening when a brass band is playing, and he seems to have fallen into a sort of lethargy and despondency. I think he will go crazy yet over his melancholy."

The doctor agreed to look into his case in a day or two, and when he finally called at the house he was met by the wife, whose countenance betrayed perfect satisfaction.

"Is there any change?" queried the physician.

"Oh! yes—a great change!" she replied. "A friend came along last night and gave Obediah a free ticket to the negro minstrels, and he was so anxious to go that he hardly ate a mouthful of supper. I think the indications are cheering, doctor, perfectly cheering!"

—Free Press.

Doc No. 69.

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